

Sudanese Boys Flee War Into Ethiopia

Emaciated Orphans Cross Border, Becoming New Wave of Refugees

By Mary Battiata
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — A march of death reminiscent of the 1984-85 famine is reportedly under way again in Ethiopia — not in the north, where it had been predicted, but in the remote southwest, where more than 45,000 Sudanese refugees, many of them emaciated and dying young boys, have dragged themselves across the border in flight from Sudan's civil war.

In the past four months, young Sudanese, described by witnesses as "walking skeletons," have swelled the ranks of already overcrowded refugee camps to more than 250,000 people, according to senior diplomatic sources in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. About 8,000 refugees are thought to have died along the way. Many of those who survived the trek have

new camp in an unsettled area known as Fugnido.

In November, 7,000 severely malnourished refugees converged on Fugnido. The UN High Commission for Refugees and the Ethiopian Red Cross scrambled to build a camp around the new population. The population at Fugnido and living continued to grow by several thousand each month.

Fugnido is now estimated by relief officials to have between 25,000 and 30,000 residents. More than half of them are under the age of 15. Only 3 percent are women, meaning there are few family members to provide the intensive care that famine victims require.

Since December, when the extent of the problem was first recognized by Ethiopia and the United Nations, the high commission has set aside \$1.4 million for Fugnido alone, according to a UN spokesman in Geneva.

A UN spokeswoman said that the refugee relief operation had procured about 80 percent of the food necessary to supply the camps for the next three months.

'I have never seen malnutrition as bad as this. You would not believe the condition of some of them.'

— Pat Banks, a spokeswoman for the UN mission in Ethiopia

arrived at the camps too weak to feed themselves. At one camp, three to four people are reported to be starving to death every day.

"I have never seen malnutrition as bad as this," said Pat Banks, a spokeswoman for the United Nations mission in Ethiopia and one of several relief officials and diplomats who toured the area recently. "You would not believe the condition of some of them."

Most of the refugees are thought to have been separated from their families when soldiers in Sudan's 4½-year-old civil war raided their villages and shot their parents.

A senior diplomat in Addis Ababa said: "The stories are all along the lines of: 'The tribal militia came in and shot my father, and my mother and sister disappeared, and I started walking.'"

For most of the refugees, the exodus into Ethiopia meant a nightmarish trek of two to four months, from the southern Sudanese regions of the Upper Nile, Bahr Ghazal and Equatoria, across a drought-stricken wasteland.

"This was basically a large-scale movement of young men trying to get the hell out of the war zone," said one source.

Sudan's civil war is between the Sudan People's Liberation Army in the south, dominated by Christians and animists, and the Moslem-dominated Sudanese government in Khartoum.

Relief officials in Addis Ababa say it is not clear precisely what precipitated the mass migration. Late last year, refugees began streaming into three existing camps, Assosa, Itang and Dimma, and they are creating an entirely

U.S. Steps Up Effort to End Angola War

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — American officials have stepped up efforts to negotiate a settlement of the war in Angola as new indications have emerged that the Angolans would accept the withdrawal of all Cuban troops from their country over several years.

Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is making one last effort to bring about such a settlement, using the same basic strategy he has pursued for seven years: linking the withdrawal of more than 40,000 Cuban troops from Angola and the withdrawal of South African forces from South-West Africa, the territory also known as Namibia.

In the last few months, he said, the Angolans have accepted the principle of total Cuban withdrawal and Soviet officials have hinted that they would not block progress toward a settlement. Several African countries, including Nigeria, have recently offered to help mediate the 13-year civil war.

The strength of the Angolan



HARMONY AT THE GREAT WALL — The Reverend Billy Graham, the American evangelist, singing a song Friday with a cadre of clapping Chinese schoolchildren at the Great Wall, outside Beijing. Mr. Graham is making his first trip to China.

Israel Makes An Overture To Moscow

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is prepared to invite Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union to visit Israel if Mr. Shamir can be sure the invitation will be accepted, his office said Friday.

Moscow severed ties with Israel 21 years ago, but officials in Jerusalem have been encouraged by recent signs of closer relations. An announcement this week that Mr. Shevardnadze would visit Arab countries sparked their curiosity.

In Moscow, a government spokesman declined to speculate on the possibility of a Shevardnadze visit to Israel this year. "Such a question has never been discussed," said Vadim Perilyayev, a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

He said that Mr. Shevardnadze had received invitations from a number of Arab countries and planned to visit them, but that no schedules had been fixed.

Mr. Shamir's spokesman, Yossi Ahimer, said, "If the prime minister would be sure that Mr. Shevardnadze would accept such an invitation, he would invite him to come to visit Israel and to discuss mutual relations, common problems."

"You know that we have nothing against the Soviets," he said. "On the contrary, we are interested in renewing normal relations between Israel and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Shevardnadze said Thursday in Geneva that the Soviet Union was taking an active role in the Middle East peace process in talks with the United States, Arab states and the Palestinians.

Mr. Shamir has said any Soviet role in peace talks would require restoring ties it broke off during the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict and a rise in the number of Soviet Jews allowed to emigrate to Israel.

"If they want to participate in any diplomatic process toward a peace agreement and promoting peace in the Middle East," Mr. Ahimer said, "they have to be like the United States — to have formal ties with Israel — and to have the flexibility of both sides."

Interest in a Soviet Middle East peace role has grown since a consular delegation from Moscow visited Israel last summer for the first time since all Soviet bloc countries except Romania severed ties in 1967.

Mr. Shevardnadze, in Goevoa to sign the Afghan accord, said the Afghan agreement could help bring about a solution to other regional problems, including the Middle East.

WORLD BRIEFS

Warsaw March Plan Draws Warning

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish police warned Friday that a march planned for Sunday to monuments commemorating the 1943 uprising of Jews in the Warsaw ghetto was illegal and that they could not protect marchers from any "provocations" that might occur.

The procession is being organized by 46 intellectuals and wartime underground commanders who are boycotting anniversary ceremonies organized by the Polish authorities. Jacek Kuron, a longtime dissident and one of the organizers of the march, said the police had given him the warning at the Interior Ministry.

The authorities have called the march an opposition publicity stunt. The Communist Party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, last week dubbed the organizers as opportunistic "cemetery hyenas."

Greece Says U.S. Stalls Base Talks

ATHENS (AP) — The Greek government blamed the United States on Friday for lack of progress in negotiations on a new agreement on U.S. bases in Greece. The present accord expires in December.

"There has been no particular progress as the American side does not seem disposed to accept certain principles in relation to the Cyprus problem and Greek-Turkish relations," a government spokesman said. Negotiations began in November for an agreement to replace the existing five-year accord. Greek and U.S. officials have held four rounds of talks, and the next meeting is scheduled next week in Athens.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has said repeatedly that a new accord must be linked with progress on Greek-Turkish disputes over the Aegean Sea and the divided Mediterranean island of Cyprus. The United States has refused to be drawn into regional disputes. Four U.S. bases have operated in Greece since the 1950s.

U.S. Vessels Destroy 3 Mines in Gulf

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. Navy minesweepers destroyed on Friday three mines moored in the Gulf east of Bahrain, after a U.S. guided missile frigate was struck Thursday by an underwater explosion, Defense Department officials said.

An official said the minesweepers had "found and destroyed the three mines" detected by the frigate, the Samuel B. Roberts, before it apparently struck a fourth mine. The blast injured 10 U.S. sailors.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said they did not know who planted the mines in an area of the southern Gulf where mines have not been found previously. They said the mines were old-fashioned devices. Vice President George Bush said earlier Friday that a recently planted mine had caused the explosion that struck the frigate as it patrolled about 70 miles (110 kilometers) east of Bahrain. On Friday, the ship was being towed toward Dubai.

Danes' Nuclear Ban Worries U.S.

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — The United States expressed dismay on Friday at a Danish parliamentary vote to tighten a ban on nuclear arms Thursday's vote in favor of an opposition motion urging the conservative-led government to remind visiting warships of Denmark's peacetime ban on atomic arms prompted speculation that Prime Minister Poul Schluter would call an election.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in a statement released by the U.S. Embassy in Copenhagen, said: "The United States government is deeply distressed over the implications for NATO unity and cooperation of the resolution."

"The U.S. has a long-standing policy neither to confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons aboard its ships. This policy is central to the U.S. ability to fulfill its NATO commitments. We are not going to change it."

Speakes Leaves Merrill Lynch Post

NEW YORK (AP) — Larry Speakes, the former chief White House spokesman, resigned Friday as chief spokesman for Merrill Lynch & Co. after he provoked controversy by revealing that he had concocted quotes for President Ronald Reagan.

The resignation was announced after Mr. Speakes scrapped plans to attend a White House Correspondents' Association dinner in Washington next week as guest of The Washington Post after he revealed in his book, "Speaking Out," that he twice attributed statements to Mr. Reagan that the president never made. Mr. Speakes said his resignation was "the best course of action for Merrill Lynch and for me personally."

Jail Term in New York Manslaughter

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert Chambers, who had pleaded guilty to a manslaughter charge in the 1986 strangulation of a teen-ager he met in a New York bar, was sentenced Friday to five to 15 years in jail, and he apologized for the first time to the family of the victim, Jennifer Levin.

The sentence closed a case that had come to be known as the "preppy murder" trial because it drew attention to the world of wealthy Manhattan youths and their involvement in under-aged drinking, drugs and sex.

In accepting the manslaughter plea after initially pleading not guilty to second-degree murder, Mr. Chambers abandoned his story of an accidental death during "rough sex" in Central Park and admitted he intended to harm Miss Levin, 18.

The sentence was agreed to three weeks ago when Mr. Chambers, 21, pleaded guilty to first-degree manslaughter, ending a three-month murder trial amid deadlocked jury deliberations.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Aitalia has canceled most flights to and from Rome on Sunday because of a 12-hour strike by air traffic controllers that is scheduled for between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. By late Friday, foreign airlines had not yet announced any schedule changes.

British travelers will be allowed to use expired passports under agreements reached with eight countries, the Home Office announced Friday, acknowledging a backlog for processing passport applications. The United States will accept out-of-date passports until June 15. For Hong Kong, Antigua, the Bahamas, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia, the agreements will run until Sept. 30.

Pan Am said Friday in Berlin that the Swedish Civil Aviation Agency had refused to let it continue operating on the Berlin-Stockholm route, which was opened on a provisional basis in November. It said the company was disappointed by the Swedish decision because the traffic on the route had grown faster than forecast.

The P&O Steam Navigation Co. said Friday that it made a slightly revised offer to striking ferry workers in Dover, England, in an effort to end a 10-week-long dispute over pay and working conditions.

Arias Sees Nicaragua as Summit Priority

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica has urged the United States to make Soviet military support of Nicaragua a high-priority issue at the upcoming Moscow summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In comments Thursday, he also called for Secretary of State George P. Shultz to meet with foreign ministers of the five countries in the Central America peace process before the May 29 summit meeting.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Mr. Arias also criticized the Reagan administration's use of economic pressure in an attempt to overthrow the Panamanian military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega. He later made the same point in a private meeting with Vice President George Bush.

"Economic sanctions are not the best answer," Mr. Arias said. "You'll be punishing the people of Panama, not Noriega. It is better to seek mediation and conciliation."

Mr. Arias, who won the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize for being the prime mover of the peace agreement, has been at odds with the administration since last August when his efforts led Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala to sign the accord.

The pact won strong backing from the House speaker, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, but not the administration, which favored continued military support for the contra rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government.

Mr. Arias said it was time for Mr. Reagan to fulfill a promise made in October to the Organization of American States by instructing Mr. Shultz to discuss ways of relieving military tensions with the five countries "in a regional context" after cease-fire talks were under way between the Sandinistas and contras.

Mr. Arias said it was important for such talks to begin before the Moscow summit meeting because he believed that was the proper forum for Mr. Reagan to raise with Mr. Gorbachev the question of Soviet and Cuban military assistance to Nicaragua and to leftist guerrilla forces in other Central American countries.

He said his views had been prompted by the "disappointing response" he received to a recent open letter to Mr. Gorbachev that he published in The New York Times. In the letter, he called for Moscow to cooperate in not sending destabilizing supplies of weapons into Central America.

Mr. Arias added that a response he received from the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, contained a lot of cynicism.

Essentially, he said, the Soviet Union either denied sending weapons to the region or asserted that

guerrillas have apparently persuaded the Marxist government of Angola that there should be a political settlement because neither side can win on the battlefield and continuation of the war would cause further economic devastation. The insurgents, led by Jonas Savimbi, receive military aid from the United States and South Africa.

Since 1981, Mr. Crocker has been shuttling between the United States to cities in Africa and Europe, pursuing hopes for a settlement. Conservatives such as Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, have denounced him as a tepid, tardy supporter of military aid for the Angolan insurgents. Liberal Democrats, on the other hand, have charged that the administration's efforts unintentionally strengthened South Africa's position.

"The administration has made the achievement of its own objectives more difficult by adopting counterproductive policies," said Representative Howard E. Wolpe, a Democrat of Michigan, who is chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa. "We played right into the hands of the South African military, which was ambivalent in its willingness to get out of Namibia."



David Stadhagen, left, a contra rebel official, announcing in Managua that the group was prepared to reopen high-level peace talks on Friday with the leftist Sandinist government. With him are Roberto Ferrey, center, another contra representative, and Herty Lewites, Nicaragua's minister of tourism.

Army Rivalry Contributed to Honduran Suspect's Arrest

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — A bitter factional struggle within the armed forces contributed to the Honduran decision last week to hand over a major drug-trafficking suspect to the United States, and that action has in turn intensified the struggle, according to Honduran government officials and foreign diplomats here.

The seizure of the drug trafficker, Juan Ramón Mata Ballesteros, grew at least in part out of long-standing but deepening differences between military officers said to be involved in the drug trade and others alarmed by their involvement, the officials and diplomats said.

Even a violent anti-American demonstration two days after Mr. Mata's arrest was tolerated by the Honduran military because each faction hoped to strengthen its position as a result of it, the diplomats added.

During the protest, a U.S. Embassy annex was set ablaze and as many as five persons died. Riot squads did not arrive until two hours after the violence occurred.

Mr. Mata, a Honduran by birth, had been living here since his escape from a Colombian jail

early in 1986. As recently as last month, President José Azcona Hoyo said publicly that Mr. Mata's extradition to the United States was impossible because the constitution prohibits such an action. But on April 5, the elite Cobra unit of the national police surrounded Mr. Mata's lavish home and expelled him from the country. Mr. Mata was then arrested by U.S. authorities and is now being held in a maximum-security federal prison in Marion, Illinois.

A Honduran official said that officers alarmed at growing ties between drug traffickers and the Honduran military had themselves originally planned to arrest Mr. Mata. "So that the whole truth would come out." But another group "beat them to it and grabbed Mata in the hopes that their own names would not come out."

Mr. Mata's seizure coincided with the resumption of hearings on the narcotics trade held by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Honduran civilian officials and diplomats said the operation against Mr. Mata was planned and executed under U.S. pressure and in the hope of forestalling revelations from Washington that might implicate senior Honduran officers in the trafficking of cocaine.

Handing Mata over to the Americans was an attempt to satisfy the Senate committee, "one diplomat said. "The hope was that

"There was outrage, to put it mildly," one diplomat said of the meeting of the council, which is led by the armed forces commander, General Humberto Regalado Hernandez. "Some people were embarrassed because they

'Some people were embarrassed because they didn't know in advance about what had happened, and a few were embarrassed because they were the ones involved and hadn't told the others.'

— A diplomat in Tegucigalpa.

gave the Americans something they wanted, they would not investigate further and would be content to leave the others in peace."

The seizure, however, is said to have angered many senior military officers, since they had deliberately not been informed of the pending operation out of fear Mr. Mata would learn of it. A meeting of the military's 55-member Superior Council after the operation was therefore unusually stormy.

On April 7, a radio station here, Radio America, broadcast a list of what it described as senior military officers involved in drug trafficking, which the United States had given to Mr. Azcona. The list was also published the next day in the newspaper El Tiempo.

On Monday, the president's office described as "completely false" the affirmation that Azcona has in his power a list of presumed Honduran narcotics traffickers, since no person, either Honduran or foreign, or government has made such a list available to him.

It said that Mr. Azcona had recently met with the former U.S. ambassador, John D. Negroponte, who now deals with Latin American affairs at the National Security Council, and the current ambassador, Everett A. Briggs, but described the meeting as "a courtesy visit" in which "at no moment was drug trafficking discussed."

Whether the list came from the United States or elsewhere, and regardless of its accuracy, Honduran officials and diplomats said they were convinced its being made public was another salvo in the battle for control of the military.

"This is an extremely sensitive and serious matter, and Radio America could never have made the list public without the backing of some group in the military," a Honduran official said. "They were able to do it because they had the support of some very powerful people."

On April 7, students from the National Autonomous University began a march from their campus to the American Embassy. Honduran and foreign officials said the impetus for the demonstration came from the rector of the university, who has strong ties to the military and had met with senior officers earlier in the day.

The students, most of whom had rightist views, were joined by leftists, and a large and aggressive mob quickly gathered in front of the embassy annex, where the building and cars in a parking lot were set on fire. Despite repeated calls for help by U.S. officials, the police force, which in Honduras is a branch of the military, did not show up for more than two hours.

It has yet to be established who fired the gunshots that killed at least two students or onlookers and as many as five, according to local press accounts. But witnesses said the shots clearly came from within the crowd, and not from the embassy itself.

Honduran officials and diplomats said the embassy demonstration was clearly encouraged by the military; though the violence was probably unexpected. But the reasons for the military's reported incitement of the demonstration remain unclear.

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مكتبة التجميل

Mitterrand Stresses Defense

Chirac Aides Play Down Issue's Impact on Voters

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — As he boldly seeks a second seven-year term, President François Mitterrand has sought to give foreign policy a central place in his campaign.

But his main rival, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, has played down an issue where the president has the constitutional upper hand.

"The French do not consider foreign policy to be a major stake in the campaign," argued a senior aide to Mr. Chirac. "They have the feeling that foreign policy will be the same whoever is president."

Two years of power-sharing between the Socialist president and the conservative prime minister have strengthened France's long-standing consensus in foreign affairs in several ways. In loose tandem, both men have judged France away from Gaullist self-reliance and isolationism toward a greater involvement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the defense of West Germany.

But despite the public's lack of interest in foreign policy issues, accents being struck by the president

and the prime minister show divergences or shifts in the French consensus that many analysts say could come into the open after the May 8 runoff vote.

With an eye on Communist and other leftist voters, Mr. Mitterrand has declared disarmament to be a "principal stake" in the election, an assertion nowhere buttressed by public opinion polls, which show Frenchmen worried about unemployment and the economy. But behind such campaign declarations lies the president's rethinking of French strategic doctrine.

Evidently influenced by West German sensitivities about short-range nuclear weapons, Mr. Mitterrand is elaborating a strategy that relies on long-range systems, like submarine-launched missiles, that can strike the Soviet Union. The approach implicitly raises doubts about a new French missile, the Hades, which is to come into operation in 1992 and have a range of 340 kilometers (210 miles).

Within Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party, thought is already being given to scrapping the Hades, whose development between 1987 and 1991 is expected to cost \$1.3 billion, as a way to make financing available for education and other nonmilitary uses.

A senior presidential adviser insisted that Mr. Mitterrand's strategic "clarification" was independent of such budgetary considerations, but he acknowledged that the Hades and even conventional forces might have to be cut below the \$84 billion projected by the 1987-1991 military program proposed by the Chirac government. The Socialist Party voted for the bill.

"Everyone knows that the funding of the bill is not assured," said

the adviser, who added that even Finance Minister, Edouard Balladur, was concerned about France's high military costs. "This is not a Socialist problem. This is a problem for everyone."

In a speech on military policy, Mr. Chirac said he favored extending the range of the Hades — so that it would not land on West German territory — and also endorsed the planned construction of a second aircraft carrier for the French Navy.

But in a campaign where questions like the solvency of the social security system are in the forefront of voters' concerns, it is significant that he has refrained from accusing the Socialists of wanting to trim the military budget. The only candidate to propose a specific military program is Raymond Barre, a conservative, who has called for France to build the neutron bomb.

In a "Letter to all Frenchmen" in which he sketched his electoral program, Mr. Mitterrand sarcastically praised Mr. Chirac's "sacrifice" in abandoning initial support for President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and in giving up opposition to the superpower accord banning medium-range missiles in Europe. "France was able to speak with one voice," the president wrote.

But the president's adviser argued that a key foreign policy difference with Mr. Chirac remained the approach to disarmament and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The aide argued that Mr. Mitterrand was genuinely interested in seeing the superpowers achieve "equilibrium at a low level," while Mr. Chirac's camp was inclined to say "no" to all disarmament initiatives.



President François Mitterrand, above, addressed students Friday before presidential elections that start April 24. Below, his Gaullist rival, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, spoke at a news conference.



Michel Chabot/The Associated Press

Franz Schwaiger/Reuters

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Spain to Remember 1492 Purge of Jews

In 1992 it will be 500 years since a royal decree ordered Jews to convert to Roman Catholicism or be expelled from Spain. The decree followed a century of anti-Semitic persecution and all but wiped out Judaism in Spain.

Toledo, the former capital, about 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of Madrid, has been chosen to mark the commemoration of the Sephardic expulsion. The New York Times reports. About 400,000 Jews lived in Spain in 1492. 12,000 of them in the flourishing Jewish quarter of Toledo. Figures are conflicting on how many Jews stayed and converted, and how many left.

Government and private committees of Jews and non-Jews, local and foreign, are working on several projects, including the restoration of the Jewish quarter, a monument to Jewish contributions to Spain, seminars and art exhibits, and re-establishment of the Toledo School of Translators. The school, founded in the 13th century, was an example of the fusion of Christian, Arab and Jewish culture in the city until the Spanish Inquisition drove it out.

Dutch Accuse BASF Of Polluting Rhine

The Dutch authorities are threatening to sue the West German chemical giant BASF AG unless the company immediately stops dumping herbicide in the Rhine River. The Netherlands Rhine Water Companies Commission contends that BASF's Ludwigshafen plant is dumping from 10 to 40 kilograms (22 to 88 pounds) a day of bentazone, a highly toxic agent.

About 2.5 million people, almost a sixth of the Dutch population, depend on the Rhine for their water. A European Community regulation on the quality of drinking water sets the standard for the amount of bentazone at 0.1 micrograms a liter (about a quart), but Dutch water supply companies recently found levels of up to 1.6 micrograms. They say BASF has been dumping bentazone since 1971, but it was detected only last year when new water tests were introduced.

The Amsterdam water authority said BASF agreed last

month to reduce its bentazone dumpings by 90 percent over the next two years. The company also plans to spend 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.2 billion) to reduce pollution caused by the Ludwigshafen plant, a BASF spokesman said.

Around Europe

Italy has approved a law making judges personally liable in civil damage suits for errors. The measure makes the state responsible for paying damages to citizens in case of wrongful convictions due to major mistakes or malice by judges. The state will be allowed to reclaim up to a third of a judge's annual salary. A judicial court will decide whether damage claims against judges are legitimate.

For the first time since World War II, Warsaw has a kosher restaurant, if only for two weeks. The Adria restaurant started serving kosher food on Wednesday for Orthodox Jews arriving in the city from Israel, the United States, Latin America and Western Europe to mark the 1943 ghetto uprising against the Nazis. A rabbi, a kosher butcher and three cooks, all from Vienna, oversee the kitchen. A striptease floor show has been replaced by poetry readings. Several thousand visitors, including two Israeli cabinet ministers, are in Poland to attend ceremonies commemorating the uprising.

Sheila Davis, a divorce counselor in Birmingham, England, has invented a special ceremony to make divorces less traumatic. She asks couples to join hands with her and say something like: "Goodbye, thank you for the good times in our marriage. I wish you luck. Our relationship will continue as mother and father of our children but not as husband and wife." About 50 couples have been "unmarried" this way in Birmingham, and several welfare officers and marriage counseling services in Britain have welcomed the idea.

Men wearing hats are becoming a rare sight in West Germany, according to a survey published in the newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. Only 8 percent of men say they wear hats all the time, or very often, compared with 75 percent in 1956. Most of those wearing hats are over 59. The survey also set out to determine the characteristics of the typical hat-wearer. It concluded that men who wear hats have more self-confidence than those without.

Sytske Looijen

Sikh Separatists Kill 5, Including Hindu Leader

United Press International

CHANDIGARH, India — Sikh militants Friday killed five persons in different incidents across Punjab, including a local leader of a rightist Hindu party that has opposed their separatist campaign in the northern state, police said.

Prakash Chand Dua, a leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party, was shot to death at his shop.

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Paris Outlaws Cab 'Hot Seats'

Reuters

PARIS — A "hot seat" for taxicabs capable of jolting aggressors with a powerful electric shock has been banned by the Paris police.

Only a few of the city's 14,000 cabs had been equipped with the devices. Associations of transport users had said there was a risk of accidents in using the device, manufactured in Israel and Brazil and under Paris police study since October.

The importer and drivers campaigning for the device said it was safe and that an aggressor would only be stunned.

The Amsterdam water authority said BASF agreed last

John Stonehouse, Ex-U.K. Minister Who Faked His Drowning, Is Dead

Reuters

LONDON — John Stonehouse, 62, a former British Labor cabinet minister who faked his own drowning in Florida, died Thursday after a heart attack.

Mr. Stonehouse disappeared on a Miami beach in November, 1974, leaving behind a pile of clothes, a wife, tangled business affairs and suspicions that he was an East Bloc spy who had defected. He was discovered a month later in Australia with his secretary, two false passports and large sums of money.

He had staged his own drowning to evade an insurance fraud scandal that eventually led to a seven-

year prison sentence in Britain. He was released in 1979 after serving nearly half the term.

His mysterious disappearance was followed by press reports that he was named as a spy by a Czechoslovak defector. The Labor prime minister at the time, Harold Wilson, said the allegations were investigated and proved groundless.

Mr. Stonehouse served as aviation minister in the Labor government in 1967, postmaster general from 1968 to 1969 and minister of posts and telecommunications from 1969 to 1970. Two years after his release from prison, he married the secretary, Sheila Buckley.

James Domengeaux, 81, Fostered Louisiana French

NEW YORK (NYT) — Former Representative James Domengeaux, 81, who is credited with helping to preserve the French language in his native state of Louisiana, died Monday of leukemia.

Mr. Domengeaux, who had learned to speak French from his parents but was not taught to read or write it, founded the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana, an organization to promote the teaching of French in the public schools. He was awarded the Legion of Honor by France in 1975 and in 1986 he was promoted to a commander of the legion.

Other deaths: Kenneth Williams, 62, one of Britain's most colorful comedians and star of numerous "Carry On..." films in London on Friday. His raucous laugh and effeminate manner with its sexual innuendo delighted radio audiences in programs such as "Round the Horn" and "Beyond Our Ken."

Camilla Ravera, 98, a feminist and one of the founders of Italy's Communist Party, in Rome, on Thursday. She was the first woman elected to the Italian Senate.

Karol Fageros Short, 53, a former tennis champion who was banned from wearing gold "base underwear" at Wimbledon 30 years ago, Tuesday of cancer in South Miami, Florida. She was a finalist at the U.S. Clay Court Championship, the French Open and a semifinalist at Wimbledon.

Dave Prater Sr., 50, of the Grammy-Award winning Sam and Dave soul duo who sang the 1960s hit "Hold On, I'm Comin'" in an automobile accident Saturday near Spangore, Georgia.

There She Is, Miss Moscow

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russian parade will sing, dance and parade in evening gowns in the first "Miss Moscow" contest beginning here Friday.

But spectators apparently will not be offered a typical feature of Western beauty contests — the swimsuit competition.

Press reports Thursday invited entrants 17 to 27 years old to sign up for the opening round, to be held at Gorky Park. They said judges would view talent competitions, a costume ball and formal wear.

Four rounds of competition are planned, ending in June's national contest in Leningrad in November.

مكتبات الأصيل

FRANCE'S CAMPAIGN / Jean-Marie Le Pen

The Race So Far

Two weeks before the first round of French voting on April 24, Mr. Le Pen's former wife, Pierrette, gave two magazine interviews in which she accused him of anti-Semitism and said his anti-immigration stance stemmed from racist sentiments. However, analysts said that Le Pen voters, used to such allegations against their candidate, were unlikely to be influenced by her remarks. Mr. Le Pen has the support of a steady 11 percent to 12 percent of French voters, according to published opinion polls. But he and some government officials who have access to confidential Interior Ministry polls maintain that these estimates are too low. The officials put Mr. Le Pen's support at nearer 15 percent. If this figure turns out to be realistic, the National Front leader could become a political power broker and severely embarrass the established conservative parties that repeatedly have said they would not contemplate a political alliance with the far right. Although Mr. Le Pen is likely to gather a significant number of votes in the first round of voting, pollsters do not see his support playing a measurable role in the runoff vote on May 8. Many of his voters, analysts say, are either former conservatives, disaffected with the traditional parties, or former Communists, seeking a new outlet to vent their grievances. Accordingly, the National Front vote can be expected to fragment in the second round.



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Profile

President of the National Front, which he founded in 1972. Age 59. A National Assembly deputy for Paris since March 1986. Lawyer, lieutenant in the French Army in Indochina 1954, Egypt during the British-French Suez expedition 1956, Algeria 1956-58; deputy for Paris constituencies 1956-62; director of a record company known particularly for a series of 20th-century political speeches and songs; member of the European Parliament since 1984.

Verbatim

"I say to arrogant young bears [North African Arabs] that their fathers fought for a fatherland. Let them stay there. You are surprised to see cancer victims in centers specializing in cancer... but you are surprised when we propose that AIDS victims, who are terribly contagious, should be isolated... I propose that in a country where there is a lot of contact with contaminated countries, particularly Africa and America, that we should enforce, as a certain number of countries already do, systematic tests of people coming in. I never had the world been more dangerous. Never has the future been less predictable. Yet never have the men who have the honor of being at the head of our country appeared less sane of themselves... The reason stems from the fact that they no longer know why they govern. When they do know, they no longer dare to say so. In 1968 presidential campaign is a battle for France and its rebirth. In five weeks, anyone can navigate. It is in bad weather that you find out who is a real sailor. Socialism is to capitalism what mistletoe is to an apple tree: a parasite. When the apple tree dies, the mistletoe dies. I prefer economic systems that create

On the Issues

Foreign Policy/Defense: Strongly supports a pan-European and "autonomous" defense system. "It is humiliating for 350 million Europeans to call on 220 million Americans to defend them... It is scandalous that Europe is still divided by the Iron Curtain and subject to the unjust Yalta accords that oppress the peoples of Eastern Europe."

Budget/Economy/Taxes: Would reduce the role of the state and, in so doing, the nation's tax bill. "We want to reduce the number of civil servants, to limit and simplify the system of payments and progressively to suppress income tax."

Unemployment: Would seek to reduce social changes to encourage the creation of new jobs. "This way they will be able to create jobs for the French. Let us give priority to the French over foreigners from outside the European Community. Let us give women the financial opportunity to leave their jobs to devote themselves to the upbringing of their children."

Education: Believes that education is "infiltrated" by socialists who indoctrinate children, thereby encouraging mediocrity. "We want schools of quality that transmit knowledge and our cultural heritage and develop a taste for effort and for elementary civic morals." Says that the status of teachers should be improved to raise general standards.

Immigration/Domestic Policy: "Immigration from the Third World has affected the standard of living of many French people; it is a source of criminality, aggravates unemployment and brings national identity into question... We want a policy of return for immigrants." Wants the death penalty to be reintroduced for murderers, drug traffickers and terrorists.

Compiled by Julian Nundy

Israel Says It Plans to Free Youths

JERUSALEM — The Israeli commander of the occupied West Bank said Friday that several dozen Palestinians would be released over the weekend.

General Amram Mizna told Israeli Arabic television, "I intend to release in the coming days all youths up to the age of 16, not including those who have committed serious offenses."

The release appeared to be aimed at coinciding with the start of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan. At the United Nations in New York, the United States vetoed a resolution in the Security Council on Friday that would have censured Israel for its harsh response to the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The 14 other members voted for the proposal, submitted by Algeria, Argentina, Nepal, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia. The United States exercised its veto power in the council since the uprising began Dec. 9, and the second time since Feb. 1 that the United States exercised its veto power in the council.

The Americans voted for a resolution on Jan. 5 that called on Israel to reinstate deportation orders against Palestinians accused of instigating the revolt.

The latest draft resolution condemned "those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and in particular the opening of fire by the Israeli Army, resulting in the killing and wounding of defenseless Palestinian civilians."

The territories, meanwhile, were calm Friday. An army spokesman said there were no demonstrations reported in the West Bank and Gaza Strip following weekly Muslim prayers.

The army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, said Thursday that the four-month protest, in which at least 143 Palestinians and two Israelis have been killed, was waning because Arabs were less motivated to riot against Israeli rule.

Palestinian sources, however, said they were unable to demonstrate because Israeli troops surrounded mosques in several towns. In southern Lebanon, pro-Israeli militiamen of the South Lebanese Army bombed a house that they said was used as a guerrilla hideout and killed three Palestinians, security sources said.

Talks Begin on Aiding Afghan Refugees

By David B. Ottaway

GENEVA — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Friday that he had begun talks with Pakistan, Afghanistan and other nations to organize the return home of 5.5 million Afghan refugees.

Speaking a day after the signing of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan, Jean-Pierre Hocke said his organization faced "a number of unknown factors" in trying to organize what he stressed must be a program of "voluntary" return home by the refugees. He said the program would cost "hundreds of millions of dollars."

He conceded that he was unable to estimate now "when and how many" refugees were likely to return to Afghanistan because of the probability of continued fighting between the Kabul government and the U.S.-armed Afghan resistance and because the Geneva agreement did not include Iran, where some Afghans fled.

He said he hoped a repatriation program would get under way "as quickly as possible." The UN agency will make known the details of its repatriation program within the next 10 days, he said.

In Washington, there were signs of a dispute as U.S. officials com-

plained that the United Nations had not appointed a high-level official to oversee the repatriation. The New York Times reported.) One unknown factor is how and whether the UN agency will operate in areas controlled by the resistance, though Mr. Hocke said his organization would insist on access to those returning "wherever they may be" to assure that their initial needs are met.

Financing for the repatriation program also is in question, though Mr. Hocke said many governments already had expressed a willingness to provide "substantial amounts." He cited Britain's recent announcement of a \$10 million contribution.

The United States has not indicated yet whether it will make a contribution specifically for a UN-led repatriation program. Secretary of State George P. Shultz has said the Soviet Union should bear a large part of the cost because it has been responsible for much of the devastation and flight of Afghans.

U.S. officials and leaders of refugee organizations say the United Nations and major countries able to provide aid have yet to organize an effort to help return the Afghan refugees to their homes. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Despite repeated requests by the United States and refugee organizations, the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has not decided whether to appoint a high-level official to coordinate the resettlement effort and help raise funds, these officials say.

U.S. officials say the UN refugee organization has not been forthcoming with data requested by the United States on such basic matters as food and transportation.

Less than 24 hours after the signing of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan, Tass accused the United States on Friday of trying to ruin the agreement by continuing to supply weapons to insurgents fighting the Kabul government, news agencies reported from Moscow.

Washington is confirming its policy of neoglobalism, a course of export of counterrevolution," the official Soviet news agency said. Tass said private and public figures from various countries had hailed the agreement, which paves the way for the start of the withdrawal on May 15, of the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

interfering in Afghan-Soviet relations by insisting that the Soviet Union stop its military aid to Afghanistan's Marxist government. U.S. officials have said they will continue aiding rebels fighting the Afghan government as long as Soviet military supplies to the regime of Major General Najib continue.

A government spokesman in Moscow said Friday that the Soviet Union would reveal the strength of its troop force in Afghanistan once the soldiers have begun pulling out next month.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vadim Perfilov, describing the Soviet war dead as "a huge loss for our country," also suggested that official casualty figures would be published when the withdrawal begins.

In Islamabad, Pakistan, Afghan rebels said they fired rockets at Afghan government posts near the Pakistani border, killing more than 10 soldiers. The guerrillas have rejected the accord signed Thursday. (AP Reuters, UPI)

Soviet Daily Admits Error On Stalin Story

MOSCOW — A Soviet newspaper declared Friday that it had erred in publishing a controversial article that has been denounced as a manifesto for opponents of "perestroika." Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reconstruction program.

Sovietskaya Rossiya, the Communist Party daily of the Russian Federation, the largest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics, said publication of the article on March 13 had been a mistake.

The letter said the repressions of Stalin had been exaggerated and that criticism of his policies encouraged nihilism among Soviet youth. Sovetskaya Rossiya said Friday that the letter's publication was a mistake because it had distracted people from the reform program.

"It was admitted that while preparing the letter for publication there was a lack of a responsible and balanced attitude and understanding that it sidetracked us all from the revolutionary renovation of society based on democracy and openness," Sovetskaya Rossiya said.

AFGHAN: Despite Accord, Chaos Is Nation's Destiny

(Continued from Page 1)

rejection of Pakistan's proposal to form a transition government dominated by the guerrillas before putting the accord into effect meant continued war.

"Unless you have a government that has the confidence of all these various factions, you can't have peace in Afghanistan," he said. Western diplomats do not all share the U.S. and Pakistani view that the Communist government there is doomed. Some believe that the Russians may succeed in supervising a concentration of the regime's forces around the capital and along the Soviet border and maintain a corridor between the two.

Western analysts lay great emphasis on the disunity of the seven-party guerrilla alliance. They expect that this will be compounded by the increased political power of the guerrilla commanders once their forces occupy larger regions of Afghanistan as the Soviet troops abandon them and the weak government army surrenders or is defeated in its isolated garrisons.

The seven guerrilla parties in Peshawar represent the Sunni Muslim majority in Afghanistan. Three other parties draw strength from

the Shiite minority. The majority of the guerrillas represent a fundamentalist or radical Islamic view of theocratic government. Three of the alliance parties represent more traditionalist conceptions of Islamic government.

No organized guerrilla faction represents the view of the modernists, who, before the overthrow of King Mohammed Zahir Shah in 1973, were making gradual headway in Kabul.

The Communist coup of 1978 and the Soviet intervention have discredited secularism among the guerrilla leadership and the largely rural refugees, because the Communists have extended and hastened secularization, particularly the release of women from religiously based isolation.

As a result, Western and Pakistani analysts, as well as the few Afghans who worry about the religious domination of the guerrilla movement, predict that the major battle in post-Soviet Afghanistan will be fought between those who want to return to traditional Afghan Islam and those who represent either a fundamentalist, Saudi-inspired interpretation or a radically militant one similar to that of the Muslim Brotherhood.

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HIJACK: 2 Hostages Plead for Release of Militants

(Continued from Page 1)

ly, beating anyone who spoke without permission. As the hijacking entered its 11th day, it appeared that the momentum of negotiations between the hijackers and Algerian and Kuwaiti officials had slowed considerably.

Exchanges between the hijackers and the authorities centered on logistical arrangements for the transportation of food to the plane, cleaning the aircraft, and infrequent visits by Dr. Youssef Mehdi, an Algerian physician.

The Algerian authorities have stated repeatedly in radio broadcasts that they have every intention of settling the situation "peacefully," giving the hijackers a sense of security.

In return Algeria has said it obtained a pledge from the hijackers not to commit any acts of violence while in Algeria. There are no military or paramilitary personnel within sight of the airplane.

The seeming absence of any menace has clearly relaxed the hijackers, who appeared calm in their open communications with the control tower.

There is also a direct cable telephone line to the aircraft, which cannot be monitored by the press. But various Algerian officials suggested that private talks have slowed down to a trickle as neither side is putting forward new initiatives.

Algeria officials have said the Kuwaiti delegation in Algiers has no authority to make any concessions. They said the Kuwaitis have only reiterated their country's refusal to release the 17 prisoners, who were convicted of a series of bombings that killed and wounded about 90 people in Kuwait in 1983.

Handcuffs and Pistols: A Kuwaiti official said Friday that Mr. Shatti, 70, the passenger released Thursday, reported that all of the hostages had their hands handcuffed behind their backs at all times and were not allowed to speak or move from their seats in the mid-section of the plane. The Associated Press reported from Algiers.

The Kuwaiti official said Mr. Shatti displayed deep, bleeding cuts on both wrists from the handcuffs, which he said he was forced to wear since the plane landed in Iran on April 5 after being hijacked on a Bangkok-Kuwait flight.

He said the remaining hostages, whom he estimated to number about 30, were grouped in seats directly above the plane's fuel tanks. The official said Mr. Shatti told the Kuwaiti delegation that four bombs consisting of sticks of explosives connected by wires were attached to the four doors in the middle of the plane.

NIXON: A New Visibility

(Continued from Page 1)

appeared amateurish and ill-equipped, compared with Mr. Nixon. "He looks better and better," said Alexander M. Haig Jr., the former White House chief of staff who advised Mr. Nixon in the final months of his presidency.

Mr. Haig added, "There are a great many Americans who have seen other scandals since Watergate — the hostage crisis, Iranagate and so forth — so that they tend to put Watergate in a more balanced perspective."

Former members of his administration also said Mr. Nixon had a good sense of public relations, often remaining discreet, recognizing that an aggressive stance would go over badly with the public but that occasional measured declarations on policy will have impact.

"What he's shown is a very acute awareness of how important it is not to be all over the place," said Leonard Garment, who was Mr. Nixon's legal adviser in the Watergate affair. "He's always known that the leader should have a sense of distance, that he generates more attention and carries more weight that way."

The discreet role Mr. Nixon has played in the current presidential campaign seems to illustrate that point. The former president is known to make quiet calls to candidates and those close to them, sometimes offering unsolicited advice.

"There's no one else who has been on five national Republican tickets," said Roger Stone, a Republican campaign consultant. "He has a detailed knowledge of every state in the union. Any candidate who does not consult him is foolish."

Bomb at Base in Spain: A bomb exploded at a U.S. military communications relay site near Torrijon air base early Friday, causing slight damage but no injuries, Reuters reported from Madrid.

The anti-terrorism specialist said that the name "Brigades of the Jihad" was unknown previously and probably did not refer to a specific organization. Members of the Japanese Red Army, now largely inactive in Japan, have been present in the Middle East since the early 1970s. They were first allied with Palestinian terrorist groups but in recent years have maintained ties to radical Lebanese Shiite organizations, the investigator said.

BOMB: Japanese Sought in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

A federal magistrate assigned a lawyer Friday to meet with a Japanese citizen who has refused to speak to officials trying to find out why he was carrying three bombs in his car on the New Jersey Turnpike. The Associated Press reported from Newark, New Jersey.

Yu Kikumura is being held on federal charges of possessing a fraudulent visa and illegally possessing unregistered firearms. If convicted, he faces up to \$260,000 in fines and up to 15 years in prison.

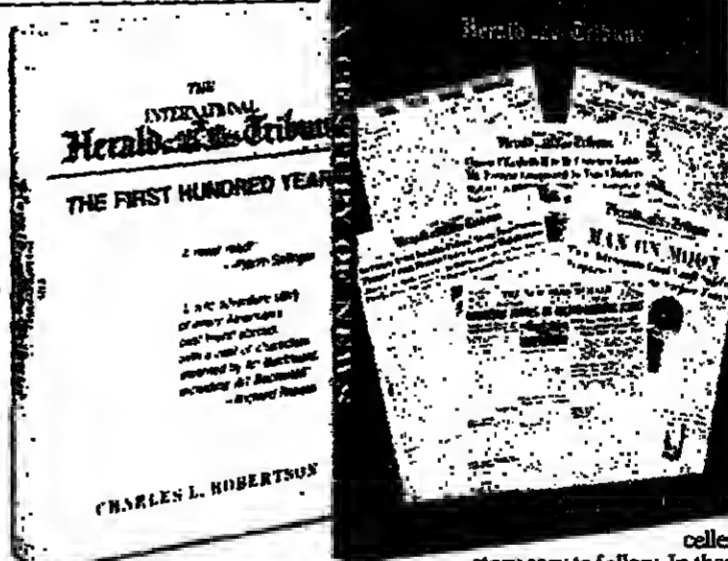
Mr. Kikumura, 35, was arrested by a state trooper Tuesday, authorities said. U.S. officials have been unable to confirm statements by the Japanese Foreign Ministry that Mr. Kikumura is a suspected member of the Red Army, said John C. McGlinchey, special agent in charge of the FBI's Newark office.

The same identity was used to rent a white Ford Fiesta which was seen circling the area around the USO club Thursday evening until it found a parking place in front of the club. Several witnesses on the street described a person closely resembling Mr. Okudaira getting out of the car and hurriedly walking away shortly before the bomb, which was contained in the trunk, exploded.

The anti-terrorism specialist said that the name "Brigades of the Jihad" was unknown previously and probably did not refer to a specific organization. Members of the Japanese Red Army, now largely inactive in Japan, have been present in the Middle East since the early 1970s. They were first allied with Palestinian terrorist groups but in recent years have maintained ties to radical Lebanese Shiite organizations, the investigator said.

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the impasse on the 10-warhead MX missile sought by the White House, Mr. Gore skillfully advocated a less threatening and more survivable missile...

Higher Taxes Would Help

Americans have just finished doing their income taxes. The forms were more difficult than ever, the rates went down but liability may have gone up...

Only then will the full imbalance between programs and resources be felt clearly. The income tax is too low also in that the mix of taxes is wrong...

Speak for Yourself, Larry

Larry Speakes has disclosed that, as President Reagan's press secretary, he sometimes manufactured presidential quotes. On two occasions detailed in a kiss-and-tell book...

discretion often keep presidential press secretaries from speaking the whole truth about their bosses. With reason, they withhold many facts and sometimes stretch others...

Other Comment

The Soviet Union Has Lost

The documents signed in Geneva this week formalized a fact that had long been apparent, not least to Mikhail Gorbachev: The Soviet Union has lost in Afghanistan...

A Choice for the French

François Mitterrand still appears a good bet to become the first president to be re-elected by popular vote in the 30 years of the Fifth Republic...

Sure They Want to Lead Us — but Where?

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

NEW YORK — No one found the presidential elections in France and the United States dull at the beginning of this decade. Ronald Reagan and François Mitterrand were elected after hard-fought, issue-oriented contests...

The candidates, in France and America, might consider letting voters in on their plans.

his party also controls the legislature, he wields vast power — which is why they want to be president. France confronts important problems. The post-World War II framework for foreign affairs is collapsing...

OPINION

Singapore Walls Out The Disease

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Singapore's disciplined march to prosperity has been conducted under the intelligent and far-seeing gaze of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew for the past two decades. Mr. Lee demonstrated during a visit to Washington this week why other world leaders go out of their way to find out what is on this Asian statesman's mind...

New York: Funny Things Are Happening

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — A strange thing is happening to Albert Gore on his way to the New York primary. Actually, quite a number of strange things are happening to him. The senator from Tennessee had a sensible strategy when he started campaigning in New York...



These Democrats see the party slipping away from them, but think George Bush is a little too much, or maybe too little. So it seemed entirely logical for Senator Gore to say: Here I am, take me, I am a middle-roader in the Democratic tradition...

The Mideast Needs More Democracy

By Robert B. Goldman

PARIS — Women and youths continue to throw rocks in the West Bank and Gaza. Arabs continue to get bashed in the streets. An Israeli soldier has been killed and others have had their heads bashed in. Israeli civilians died in a PLO attack on a bus...

existence, but toward a pluralistic pattern in which people and states can live side by side with domestic structures that guarantee basic freedoms to individuals and minorities. The precise shape such coexistence will take in dealing with Israel and its Arab inhabitants and neighbors cannot be predicted...

Palestinians Are Waiting For Some Sign of Justice

By Mohammad Tarbush

PARIS — The prompt release of the Israeli soldiers who were filmed while brutalizing two Palestinians on Feb. 24, and the light sentences given to soldiers convicted of trying to bury Palestinians alive, do not come as a surprise. History shows that terrorizing Palestinians has not prevented some Israelis from making it to the highest echelons of society...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Bismarck's Fear

LONDON — The Spectator says: "Ever since 1875, the dominant political apprehension in the German Chancellor's mind has been the invasion of his country by the combined armies of France and Russia..."

1938: Barcelona Cut Off

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER — The Spanish Nationalist forces cut all highway and railroad communications between Barcelona and Valencia's troops moved their way to the sea on a 20-mile front...

1913: The Belgian Strike

BRUSSELS — The situation in the national strike for manhood suffrage in Belgium today [April 15] is as follows: complete cessation of work in the collieries; 40 to 50 percent of

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

كازمان الجليل

ARTS / LEISURE

Thyssen's Daring Gift Challenge to Spain

LONDON — Spain may be in the process of pulling off the most sensational coup in art collecting since the end of World War II. A document signed on April 7 by Minister of Culture Javier Solana Madariaga and Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza paves the way for an agreement that has been reported as fact but is as yet only being discussed. If it becomes fact, Spain will be...

SOUREN MELIKIAN

come the host for 10 years of the most astonishing holding of Old Master paintings in private hands, as may be judged from some stunning works in a selection of 53 pictures now hanging at the Royal Academy through June 12.

The agreement tentatively outlined in the document is a collector's dream. A "private cultural foundation under Spanish law" is to be set up by the Spanish government and the baron. Spain provides the use of the Villa-Bermosa Palace, facing one of the world's great art museums — the Prado. There will be no rent. The foundation will get the money for the full refurbishment of the palace from the government, which undertakes "to provide all necessary financial resources to ensure the independence of the foundation."

Priority is given to protecting some 1,400 pictures, of which about 600 form the hard core, and to making sure that they will be seen by the public, not locked up in "reserve

collections," and will be made available for exhibitions abroad. This system will be tested for 10 years. If it works, a longer-term, perhaps even definitive, agreement will be negotiated.

This is brilliant. A de facto penalty will compensate the collector, should administrative people allow their natural instinct for paperwork to prevail over art. The foundation is to pay an annual fee, yet to be determined, for the loan. It will go to the purchase of more pictures. At the end of the 10-year contract, the paintings will still be the baron's property. Those who know the baron well, such as Simon de Pury — who was his curator in Lugano for seven years and is now managing director of Sotheby's Europe — say he really is prepared to make a full donation, as are his heirs. The 10-year trial gallop is the most daring challenge to any government and its civil service ever devised by a private citizen. If they want the prize they must prove that they deserve it. Given its magnitude one suspects they might make the effort.

The art board of which a stunning sampling is now at the Royal Academy is the cumulative result of the lifelong passion of two men, father and son. As David Ekserdjian recounts the story in an unusually well-written catalogue introduction — crisp, informative, and without pseudo-literary frills — the foundations were laid by Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza, who died in 1947. He did it in a time of abundance and built up a nucleus of early German, Flemish and Italian masterpieces that no one would be able to acquire today for any amount of money.

A typical representative of the cultivated German upper class, with a particular feeling for the German Renaissance, his prefer-



Hans Memling: "Majolica Vase with Flowers," his only still life.

ence invariably went to art that blends vigor and a sense of mystery. At the Royal Academy his selection looks like a condensed version of the Alte Pinakothek in Munich — but with the collector's personal vision. He had an unparalleled eye for portraits. Even though he had the good sense to listen carefully to the advice of a great dealer, Rudolf Heinemann, the choice in the end was his. He laid hands on the only female portrait by Altdorfer, done around 1525-30. A sculptur-

al silhouette stands out against a background of wavy darkness. It exudes harnessed energy, violence only just controlled, conveyed by the pressed lips that curl up.

Another portrait of a woman, by Hans Baldung, could be mistaken for a Cranach at first sight, were it not for the monogram. But the slanting, half-closed green eyes and the intense red lips have none of Cranach's ambiguity. The contrast of the metallic jewelry and the pale white skin add to the impression of polished harshness projected by a woman at the height of her power.

But even Altdorfer and Baldung are overshadowed by what is perhaps the most striking European portrait before the age of Vermeer. It is attributed to Juan de Flandes, John of Flanders. A very young girl in a neat white blouse stares at the viewer as she holds up a small thorny rosebud, the symbol of suffering to come with blossoming youth. She is believed to be Catherine of Aragon. An intense source of light that anticipates Caravaggio's art gives a chiseled appearance to her bust. The salmiony face and golden touches on one side of the face only emphasize the expression of muted despair. No wonder Dürer admired Juan de Flandes.

One can see how a man with a feeling for inner tragedy such as this would also have been attracted to "St. Catherine of Alexandria," which can be argued to be one of Caravaggio's greatest portraits. The draped figure stands in a sharply contrasted chiaroscuro. Restrained tragedy turns it up, as she leans against the symbol of her torment, a spiked wheel.

In picture after picture, the first baron gives evidence of his leaning toward the unusual. One of the very few still lifes by Memling is in the exhibition, on the back of the panel that carries one of his portraits. In its miniature-like precision, it is as suggestive of tragedy to come as some of the portraits. White lilies, irises, and columbine rise out of a maiolica jug marked with the monogram of Jesus. The flowers respectively symbolize the purity of the Virgin, Mary as the Queen of Heaven, and the Holy Spirit.

It has often been assumed that Baron Hans Heinrich, who inherited his father's collection in 1947, was less receptive to Old Masters. The pictures at the Royal Academy suggest the opposite, and definitely belie his supposed disaffection for the Northern schools. Anyone who got the portrait of a man attributed to the Master of Flemalle or the portrait of Wenceslas of Luxembourg whose authorship still baffles art historians must have had a deep understanding of the human portrait with, perhaps, a touch of softness. Again the chase for the unusual comes out in the son's acquisitions. Pieter Saenredam's view of the Romanesque St. Mary's Church in Utrecht, demolished in the 19th century, is not just one of the master's few outdoor paintings. It comes as close to Vermeer's handling of a landscape, in his unique view of Delft, as Saenredam ever got. Like his father, Baron Hans Heinrich bought largely from the trade. The Saenredam was acquired from Rudolf Heinemann,



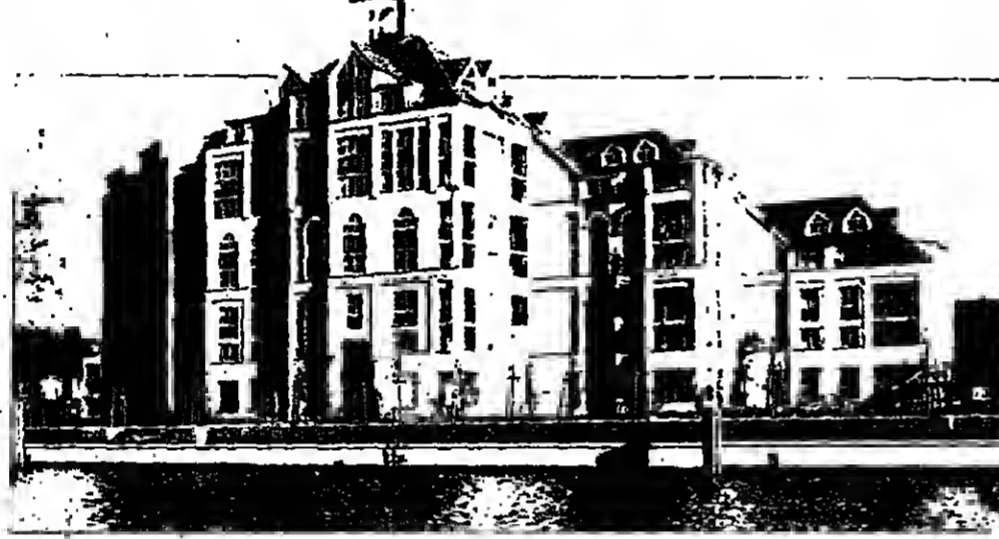
Juan de Flandes: "Portrait of an Infanta," thought to be Catherine of Aragon aged about 10. Perhaps the most striking European portrait before the age of Vermeer.

the old family adviser. His agents scoured Britain, as had been done in the previous generation. The "Sunset Landscape" by Cuypp, bought a year later, in 1957, comes from the Arthur E. Guinness Collection in Dorking, Surrey. It is the most poetic Cuypp I have seen, its golden light hovering over lace like foliage and mirrored in a distant pool. Moving from one great work to another, one forgets that about as many of the same caliber have been left in Lugano. "Young Knight in a Landscape," one of three or four of Caraccio's greatest works, did not make the journey, nor the two Bellinis, which is much to be regretted by those who have not been to Lugano. The one that Hans Heinrich bought in 1964 leaves one speechless. Indeed, there is immensely more to the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection — major medieval sculpture, remarkable Renaissance bronzes of which Anthony Radcliffe of the Victoria and Albert Museum is writing the catalogue raisonné, bound to make a splash in the world of connoisseurship. Whatever the motives, no matter with what immense resources, the achievement is a unique monument in itself. It is the only princely collection of the Medici type founded in the 20th century — by two men, father and son, each with his own vision linked by a common thread. Whoever gets it Old Master section will be the luckiest prize winner of our time.

Post-Modern Life by Berlin Wall

By Joseph Giovanni

BERLIN — It was a do-it-yourself Saturday last month as ordinary West Berliners moved ordinary furniture into a new apartment building on Wilhelmstrasse, a short block from the Berlin wall. On the bleak street, once the site of the headquarters of the Gestapo and the SS, the sight of people balancing armchairs on their shoulders and threading sofas through narrow doorways was an almost miraculously normal scene.



Moore Ruble Yudell of Los Angeles designed this popular steep-roofed apartment building.

Senate and financed by West Germany and the city of West Berlin, leading architects from 10 countries were invited to compete in designing the apartment buildings. The architects submitted plans, which were judged by a jury made up of architects, with local citizens as observers.

"The idea was to show the people of Berlin that the city can build for the same money much more interesting buildings, in a more humane context, than was done under old policies," said Josef Paul Kleibauer, a Berlin architect and planner who helped devise the guidelines. Most new apartment buildings in West Berlin — including all those in the IBA project — have been partly subsidized by the government.

Planners, architects and visitors from around the world have visited to see the buildings, the most complete realization of post-modernist planning ideas of the 1970s and early '80s. Designed like pre-World

Dali Show Draws Crowd in Moscow

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Is the Soviet Union ready for Salvador Dali? Can a nation forced for years on a Social Realism aesthetic learn to love exploding pianos and melting clocks, floating eyeballs and tattooed nudes?

It would seem that Moscow, at least, is fairly hungry for a dose of Dali-esque strangeness. About 100 people Friday stood outside the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts as the press arrived to view "The Graphics of Salvador Dali," an exhibition of 200 works put together by Dali's friend Pierre Argillet, a publisher and art collector.

"We want in," said a woman who was clutching an old postcard reproduction of the Dali classic with the melting clocks.

The Pushkin Museum's director, Irina Antonova, played no games about Moscow's reluctance to show Dali in the past. "The work of the Surrealists, including Dali, belonged to a zone of silence," she said.

"Such themes were not popular in our country until recent times. Very many blank spots in literature, art and the cinema are being opened now for our audiences, and I would think that the work of Dali should be thought of in that context."

The Soviet leadership had been offended not only by Dali's art but by his politics. During the Spanish Civil War, he supported Franco. Dali, who is 84 and gravely ill, was represented in Moscow by Argillet.

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Singapore Falls Out... Disease... 150 YEARS AGO... 1938: Barcelona...

ECONOMIC SCENE

Inflation Fears Are Likely To Push Up Interest Rates

By LEONARD SILK
NEW YORK — Coming smack in the face of this week's agreement by the Group of Seven major industrial countries to keep the dollar from falling, the disappointing trade deficit figures for February gave the dollar a sharp downward shove, and the bond and stock markets as well.

Instead of narrowing as the markets had been led to expect, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to \$13.83 billion, from \$12.44 billion in January. The government warned that the numbers were not adjusted for seasonal factors — a caveat usually omitted when the trade figures are better than expected.

Even granting the imperfection of the data, however, the deficit figures are worrisome. While exports rose by 5.5 percent, to \$23.56 billion in February, imports surged, even more, climbing by 7.5 percent, to \$37.39 billion for the month.

The Fed may try to resist the rise in short-term rates by injecting more reserves into the banking system, but if it does so, the results may be perverse. It may aggravate the market's fears of inflation, raise long-term interest rates and drive down bond and stock prices.

Having seen such a frightening scenario acted out last summer and fall, will the U.S. government do it again? It seems unlikely. The desire to hold interest rates down and keep the economy expanding in an election year is a factor in administration thinking, but the danger of another perverse reaction by the markets is bound to be an inhibition on administration pressure to get the Fed to open the money tap.

It would be unrealistic to expect Congress and the administration to do anything significant on the budgetary or tax fronts in this election year that would slow the economy down. Hence, it becomes overwhelmingly the problem of the Fed to reassure the markets on trade and the dollar and to calm inflationary expectations. The Fed is paying increasing attention to sensitive commodity prices, the spread between short- and long-term interest rates and the international value of the dollar in making its decisions on money and credit.

Dresdner Net Fell In 1987

Operating Profit Also Off Sharply

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank AG, West Germany's second largest bank, reported Friday that group net profit fell 7.5 percent in 1987, to 467 million Deutsche marks (\$280 million at current rates) from 505 million DM.

It also reported that partial operating profit dropped 14.5 percent, to 1.53 billion DM from 1.79 billion in 1986. That figure excluded earnings from trading on its own account. No figures for total operating profit were given.

Total operating profit declined more sharply last year than partial operating profit, Wolfgang Röller, the managing board chairman, said. Last year, Dresdner said its total operating profit had been about 3 billion DM in 1986.

Mr. Röller said at the annual news conference that during the first quarter of 1988, group operating profit was around 3/12 of the 1987 figure.

The stock market collapse in October undermined earnings from trading on the bank's own account, Mr. Röller said, but he declined to give figures.

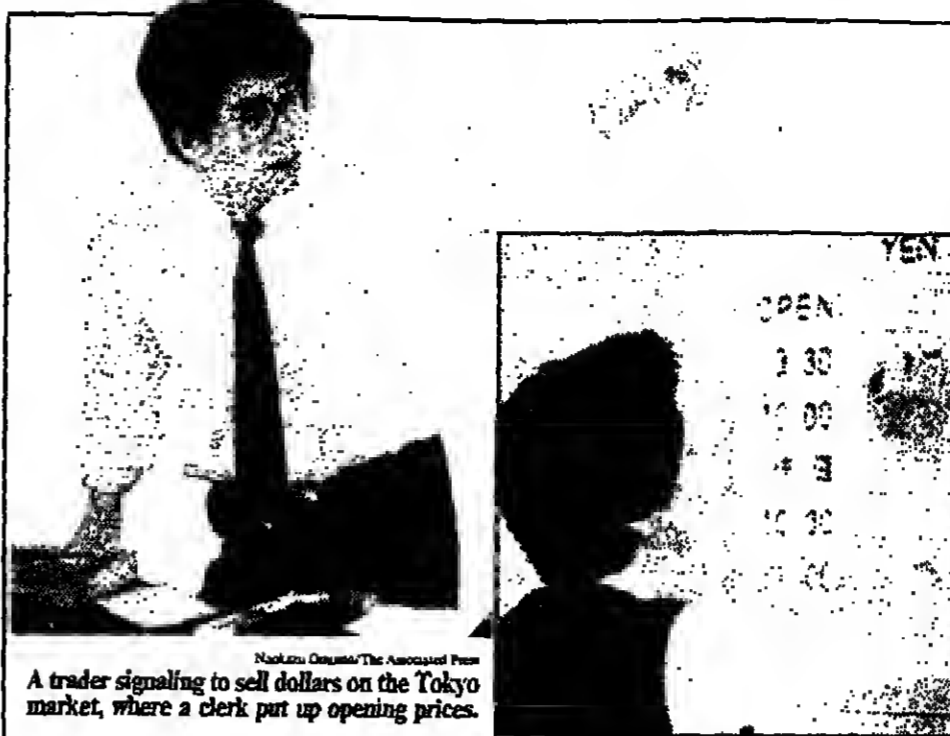
Write-downs on the bank's securities holdings rose significantly, but totaled less than 500 million DM in 1987, he said. A repetition of the October collapse is unlikely, Mr. Röller said, and he does not expect significant write-downs on securities holdings this year.

Group credit volume for 1987 was 152.28 billion DM, up from 145.64 billion DM a year earlier, Dresdner reported. Mr. Röller said that in the first quarter this year, credit volume was about 5 percent above 3/12 of the full 1987 figure.

Mr. Röller said business volume for the first three months of this year was up slightly from 3/12 of last year's figure.

Commerzbank AG, the third largest West German bank, reported earlier in the week that group net for 1987 edged up 3.3 percent to 423 million DM and said that group operating earnings had dropped 27 percent.

Deutsche Bank AG, the largest bank, said late in March that 1987 group net had fallen 37.3 percent to 669.5 million DM.



A trader signaling to sell dollars on the Tokyo market, where a clerk put up opening prices.

Japan Investors' Dollar Quandary

After Trade Data, Questions Over U.S. Bond Holdings

TOKYO — Japan's institutional investors were in a quandary Friday over what to do with their multibillion-dollar portfolios of assets after the news of yet another large U.S. trade deficit.

For years, Japanese pension funds and insurance companies have invested heavily in U.S. government bonds, although in recent months the trend had abated with the decline of the dollar.

Faced with Thursday's news of a \$13.83 billion deficit in February, which sent the dollar and stock markets sharply lower, big institutions were wondering what to do.

Such news would usually be a green light to sell dollar-denominated assets. At such a time, foreign investors fear losing money when they translate the weaker dollar against their currencies to bring home their profits.

But this time, the Japanese institutions are persuaded that the Group of Seven industrial nations do not want a dollar fall and that the possibility of higher interest rates in the United States might make it worth their while to put more money there.

But the G-7 nations — the United States, Japan, Britain, West Germany, Italy, France and Canada — also do not want another stock market crash. Therein lies the dilemma for both the U.S. Federal Reserve and the Japanese investors.

Kenji Matsunaga of Yasuda Trust & Banking Corp. said the problem for the Fed would be "whether to loosen its monetary grip to avoid a stock fall, or tighten it to stop a dollar fall."

Shimichiro Umeda, a chief manager at Mitsubishi Bank, said: "If fears of a possible repeat of last October's Black Monday appeared, they would over-ride the dollar fall further."

To support the dollar, and thus head off the threat of inflation, the U.S. central bank must either raise interest rates or intervene again and again by buying dollars in the market.

The Fed, along with other central banks, intervened heavily on Thursday after the trade report. The bank re-entered the market on Friday after wholesale prices for March were reported to have risen 0.6 percent, rekindling inflation fears.

The strength of the U.S. economy could dash hopes for a looser Fed monetary grip, said Yasuyuki Kuratsu, senior portfolio manager at Bank of Tokyo Ltd. But an immediate rise in long-term interest rates "is also not realistic, partly due to concern over stock prices."

"I guess U.S. long-term interest rates could be moving in a narrow band around 9 percent in coming weeks," Mr. Kuratsu said. "We may buy T-bonds at above 9 percent yield."

The yield of the Treasury's key 30-year bond rose to 8.96 percent immediately after the March inflation report, as prices plunged to 98 30/32, a drop of about 20 3/4 points.

Shigen Matsuhashi, a senior economist at Sanwa Bank's research division, said underlying sentiment for the dollar was poor but the G-7 had effectively underpinned it.

Teruhiko Mano, a senior economist at the Bank of Tokyo, thought the dollar could fall a further 10 yen in the medium term, but only gradually because of the worry about stocks.

Mr. Matsuhashi at Yasuda said big investors "will be looking closely at the Fed's stance on the money market in the next few days."

He said he felt the Fed would be more concerned with stocks, and would avoid tightening.

On Thursday, Mr. Matsuhashi added, "the bond market seemed to realize this when it rebounded in New York after stocks fell, even though it had initially fallen on the deficit news."

Central Banks Step in, Curb Dollar Sell-Off

NEW YORK — The dollar ended in New York at 123.95 yen, up from 123.55 at Thursday's close, and at 1.6625 Deutsche marks, up slightly from 1.6620. It was unchanged at 5.6375 French francs and 1.3725 Swiss francs.

But it slipped against the British pound, which ended at \$1.8895, against \$1.8730.

"The settlement was there for a sell-off given the bad trade number on Thursday," a London dealer said, referring to the Commerce Department's report that the U.S. trade deficit widened to \$13.8 billion in February.

The deficit, the worst since October, stunned the market because dealers had generally expected a trade gap in the range of \$11 billion to \$12 billion.

But considering how quickly and effectively central banks foiled the market's attempts to push the dollar down, dealers said, they expect intervention to contain the dollar in its recent ranges.

"They're pulling all their tricks out of the hat — intervention, checking quotes, jawboning — and it's working for the most part," said a corporate foreign exchange dealer in Boston. "No one wants to take on the central banks head to head."

On Thursday, finance ministers from the Group of Seven major industrialized nations — Japan, the United States, West Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and Canada — conferred in Washington.

See DOLLAR, Page 13

Daimler Seeks to Take Full Control of AEG

BONN — Daimler-Benz AG, the maker of Mercedes-Benz cars, said on Friday that it aimed to take full control of the electronics company AEG, in which it bought 56 percent two years ago as part of its diversification strategy.

Daimler made a cash offer of 200 Deutsche marks (\$120.20) per share for the remaining shares of AEG. Alternatively, it said it would offer AEG shareholders one Daimler share for every five AEG shares.

AEG's shares closed at 236.80 DM and Daimler at 628 DM on Friday in Frankfurt.

A Daimler spokesman said that securing full control of AEG would help the two companies build on their existing relationship.

The groups work together in car electronics, the aerospace sector and in energy research, he said.

Daimler's moves to diversify have also included taking a majority of the aerospace group Dornier GmbH and full ownership of the engines group Motoren & Turbinen Union GmbH.

Daimler bought AEG from a consortium of banks that had earlier rescued it from bankruptcy.

AEG is recovering from a difficult period but failed to report a net profit for 1987 because its earnings from operations were allocated to make provisions for risks.

These operating earnings were, however, roughly unchanged, at 130 million DM.

Share market analysts said the 200 DM per share cash offer for AEG shares was fair, although below the current market price.

Joseph Rooney, European analyst at the London brokerage James Capel & Co., said the market price was speculatively high and did not reflect the company's real value.

There have been rumors in the market for some time that Daimler was about to make a bid for the rest of AEG. Twice in the past three weeks, Daimler responded to the rumors with noncommittal statements.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates for various international currencies.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing values for various currencies like Swiss Franc, Japanese Yen, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Forward Rate, and other financial data.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and other financial metrics.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing rates for Asian Dollar Deposits in various currencies.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table listing U.S. Money Market Funds and their performance.

IRS Official Predicts Rise in Sharing of Tax Data

By Robert C. Siner
WASHINGTON — The continuing globalization of the world economy will force the industrial nations to share tax and financial information to a degree that many of them now find neither possible nor desirable, according to the head of the Internal Revenue Service's International Division.

Donald E. Berghem, who became head of the division on April 1, sees economic and technological forces making this exchange of information essential not only for tax purposes but to monitor and control world trade and financial dealings. These exchanges will also become easier as the tax systems of the industrial nations are forced to become more alike.

For the individual, Mr. Berghem warns, eventually there will be no place to hide. "They may not pay us, but they will pay someone," he said.

Currently, he said, most of the information the United States gets through international exchanges comes from Canada, a result of the complex and extensive ties between the two nations' economies. But, the IRS official said, this kind of economic interrelationship is growing among the rest of world's industrial nations.

Mr. Berghem attributed this growth to the loss of U.S. economic pre-eminence; the increasing economic power of the Pacific rim nations; the further economic integration of the European Community; the rise of supranational corporations; moves by various industrial nations to revise their tax codes; and growing computerization of national tax systems.

He said that in the past most other nations considered international taxation an American problem, as most of the issues involved U.S. nationals and corporations and U.S. financial transactions overseas.

But now the United States is a debtor nation with a huge trade deficit. At the same time, the nations of the Pacific and the EC have gained economic power. These nations are finding that, with trade, investment, loans and public and private payments flowing in all directions, they need more information from more countries to keep track of the dealings of their citizens and corporations.

There is also the growth of supranational corporations, which evolved from large national companies and now buy, sell and manufacture all over the world. Typically, a supranational concern's officers and directors are from many countries as are its creditors and shareholders.

Industrial nations will find it necessary to exchange greater and greater amounts of information just to keep track of the activities of these entities, let alone decide who will tax what share.

Mr. Berghem said that he has seen heightened interest by other nations in the information-sharing provisions of the 34 bilateral treaties they have with the United States. In addition there has been growing reciprocity to cooperation at the multinational level.

Mr. Berghem said that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development protocol on the exchange of information, which is strongly supported by the United States, is just one example of this trend. There have also been informal discussions of increased multinational information-sharing with Pacific rim nations and with European nations.

The International Division chief also noted that "globalization" means that, more than ever, corporations consider taxation as an important factor in locating operations — shopping for the country with the lowest tax rate and least onerous reporting requirements.

He sees this as inevitably leading to convergence of the world's tax systems, adding that 11 nations have altered their systems along the lines of the U.S. Tax Reform Act of 1986, with lower rates and fewer loopholes. The more similar tax systems are, the easier exchanges of information become, he said.

The 11 nations are Canada, West Germany, Japan, Britain, Australia, Denmark, Sweden, New Zealand, France, the Netherlands and Indonesia.

Giving added impetus to this convergence is the computerization of most tax agencies. Richard W. Hays, director of planning and research for the International Division, explained that efficient use of computers dictates certain forms and structures in processing and storage of information. Use of similar formats will make the information much easier to transfer from one tax system to another.

Computers will also make the exchange, processing, and analysis of these data immeasurably faster. Rather than having to rely on manual translation and transcription of documents over a matter of weeks or months, computers will exchange information via magnetic tape or disk in minutes.

Computers will also make possible almost instant analysis of the data through use of profiles and decision-making programs.

As for handling the increased amount of information, Mr. Hays said that the IRS now matches more than a billion documents with taxpayer files, and additional data from foreign sources will present few, if any, problems.

As the tax systems of the industrial nations are forced to become more alike, for the individual eventually there will be no place to hide.

African Economy Grew 0.8% In '87, Hurt Again by Prices

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Africa's economic performance was disappointing last year, with the gross domestic product expanding only 0.8 percent, compared with 0.5 percent in 1986, according to a report issued here Friday.

Despite depressed commodity prices, the report by the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa said, it predicted an inflation-adjusted growth rate of 2.7 percent.

Exports are expected to increase by 4.2 percent, agricultural output by 4.1 percent and manufacturing by about 4.3 percent, the report said. But the projections were based on the assumption that weather conditions would return to normal, oil prices would remain steady and governments would follow through on policy reforms.

The report said that the debt-servicing burden continued to weigh heavily on African countries' efforts to implement plans for economic recovery and development. Foreign exchange receipts were once again insufficient to meet development needs.

The report said that the agricultural sector expanded by only 0.5 percent in 1987 after a strong 3.8 percent gain in 1986. It said that cereal production, for example, fell by about 8 percent.

Gold

Table showing gold prices in various currencies.

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ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND S.I.C.A.V.

2, boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG R.C. Luxembourg B-8735

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire

qui se tiendra le 26 avril 1988 à 16 heures en l'hôtel de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

- Suppression de l'article 2 de l'art. 5 des statuts. La décision sur la modification des statuts pourra être prise à la condition que le motif du capital social soit présenté et représenté à l'assemblée et qu'au moins les deux tiers des voix des actionnaires présents ou représentés soient réunies.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'assemblée générale, devra en aviser la société et déposer ses actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets des banques suivantes:

- Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Luxembourg
- Banca San Paolo di Brescia, Corso Martini della Libertà 13, Brescia (Italy)
- Banca Toscana, Via del Corso, 6, Firenze (Italy)
- Banca di Valle Camonica, Brescia (Italy)
- Credito Artigiano, Piazza San Fedele, 4, Milano (Italy)

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND S.I.C.A.V.

2, boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG R.C. Luxembourg B-8735

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire

qui se tiendra le 26 avril 1988 à 15 h 30 en l'hôtel de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

- 1. Rapports du conseil d'administration et du commissaire.
- 2. Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1987; affectation des résultats.
- 3. Décharge à donner au conseil d'administration et au commissaire.
- 4. Diminution d'un administrateur.
- 5. Nominations statutaires.
- 6. Divers.

Les décisions sur les points à l'ordre du jour ne requièrent aucun quorum et pourront être prises à la simple majorité des voix des actionnaires présents ou représentés.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'assemblée générale, devra en aviser la société et déposer ses actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets des banques suivantes:

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- Credito Artigiano, Piazza San Fedele, 4, Milano (Italy)

Le Conseil d'Administration

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Occidental Buys Cain for \$2 Billion

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service
DALLAS—Cain Chemical Co., a commodity chemicals producer...

are paid an average of \$16 an hour, will receive an average of \$130,000 each through Cain's employee stock ownership plan...

at the 14 largest U.S. oil companies, including Occidental, saw profits soar to \$3.7 billion from \$2 billion in 1986.

Béghin to Sell Part of Unit To Feldmühle

Reuter
DUSSELDORF — Feldmühle AG, a paper and packaging material unit of Feldmühle Nobel AG, said Friday it had provisionally agreed to buy 50 percent of Papierfabrik Béghin-Corbehem SA of France...

What the Future Holds for Générale: Carlo de Benedetti

BRUSSELS — Carlo de Benedetti, the Italian financier, has lost a hostile bid to control Société Générale de Belgique, Belgium's biggest company...

Many analysts believe it is only a matter of time before the exhausting three-month fight ends to some kind of peace agreement because neither Mr. de Benedetti nor his opponents, led by the French financial group Compagnie Financière de Suez, can afford to let it continue.

He estimated that the conglomerate would need to raise new capital within a year or two so that it could pump cash into unprofitable affiliates in Belgium.

Rowtree Stock Soars on Talk Of Takeover

LONDON — Rowtree PLC's share price surged Friday on the London Stock Exchange on speculation that Nestlé SA or Hershey Foods Corp. might bid for the candy company...

Blue Circle Raised Profit by 22% Last Year

LONDON — Blue Circle Industries PLC, a cement group, reported Friday that pretax profit rose 22 percent last year to £155 million (\$290.5 million)...

position for good earnings growth this year. Blue Circle's British operations increased their lead over other geographical areas last year.

the brokerage County NatWest said the overall results were "super." He added, "We are looking for at least £180 million pretax profit this year."

BHP to Get \$703 Million by Redemption of Stock in Elders

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty. will receive a windfall of 940 million Australian dollars (\$703 million) from Elders Ltd. with the early redemption of a large parcel of redeemable preference shares in Elders.

Shares in BHP bounced back recently to outperform the market since its stockholders approved the restructuring.

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China, Where Foreign Firms Must Buy if They Want to Sell

BEIJING — China, in an effort to boost exports and save foreign currency, is pressing Western companies to accept barter deals by damping prospects of big contracts.

I've even heard it referred to more unkindly as industrial blackmail.

Types of countertrade deals include: barter, where no money changes hands; compensation, the buyback of finished products that use imported technology...

Some companies set up their own countertrade operations while others use outside specialists. Either way, it adds to the cost of doing business.

FAA Grounds 6 Eastern Airlines Planes

MIAMI — Safety violations discovered in six Eastern Airlines planes during an unprecedented federal inspection involved mechanical problems that occur daily, a spokeswoman for the company said.

Change Sought In Post Charter

WASHINGTON — The Graham family is seeking to tighten its control of The Washington Post Co. through a change in the company's charter, officials at the newspaper said Friday.

Unit of GM and Isuzu To Sell Vans in Europe

TOKYO — IBC Vehicle Ltd. of Britain, 60 percent owned by General Motors Corp. and 40 percent by Isuzu Motors Ltd., will start exporting vehicles to continental Europe within a few months, an Isuzu spokesman said Friday.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 15th April 1988. Table with multiple columns listing fund names, currencies, and prices.

ESORTS & GUIDES. AMBANCE INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE OF NEW YORK. 24 HOUR SERVICE. MAJOR CREDIT CARDS & CHECKS ACCEPTED.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page). ESCORTS & GUIDES. LONDON KENSINGTON ESCORT SERVICE. MAJOR CREDIT CARDS & CHECKS ACCEPTED.

AS - Australian Dollars; B - Belgium Francs; C - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Guilder; L - Italian Lira; Lf - Luxembourg Franc; P - Swiss Franc; S - Spanish Peseta; Y - Yen; \$ - U.S. Dollar; £ - U.K. Pound; R - New Zealand Dollar; Rf - New Zealand Rand; Rm - New Zealand Rupee; Rn - New Zealand Shilling; Rk - New Zealand Kiwi; Rl - New Zealand Pound; Rm - New Zealand Rupee; Rn - New Zealand Shilling; Rk - New Zealand Kiwi; Rl - New Zealand Pound.

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Central Bank Intervention Curbs Sell-Off

(Continued from first finance page)

ion and said they were prepared to defend the dollar.

In London, the U.S. currency closed at 1.6600 DM, down from 1.6650 at the opening and 1.6635 at Thursday's close, and at 123.83 yen, virtually unchanged from 123.75 at the previous close.

The British pound closed at \$1.8890, a six-year high, up from \$1.8745 at the previous close.

The dollar also closed in London at 1.3717 Swiss francs, down fractionally from 1.3767, and at 5.6315 French francs, down from 5.6425.

"There's not a massive force to sell now," a London-based dealer said. "Next week, all will depend on the central bank's resolve."

News that the Commerce Department raised its estimated increase for 1988 capital spending to 8 percent from 7.5 percent, indicating that consumer spending may continue to be strong, added to the market's anxiety Friday, market analysts said.

"It's obvious the U.S. economy does have some nascent inflationary pressure building up" that has raised the market's concern that interest rates may rise, a New York dealer said.

Remarks by the West German

Table with 3 columns: Country, Rate, Change. Includes London Dollar Rates for Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, and the UK.

finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, in Washington also added to the market's confusion over rising interest rates, dealers said.

Stoltenberg said he believed that U.S. authorities did not anticipate a sharp rise in interest rates in the short term.

The remarks disconcerted many in the market, dealers said, but did not lead to some dollar selling. However, most dealers said they did not believe the Fed would raise interest rates dramatically, particularly considering that such a move could depress the stock and bond markets further.

"If they raised rates even a little it would be disastrous," said one.

Meanwhile, dealers agreed that sterling would remain well bid in the short term and would continue to benefit from the dollar's weakness as investors take advantage of

interest-rate differentials between Britain and its major partners. In earlier trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.643 DM, down from 1.6916, and at 5.6458 French francs in Paris, down from 5.7365. It closed in Zurich at 1.3715 Swiss francs, down from 1.3765.

In Tokyo, where trading ended as the European markets are opening, the dollar plunged 2.02 yen to close at 124.13 yen despite heavy intervention by the Bank of Japan.

Dealers said the central bank stepped in early and bought \$500 million to \$1 billion, purchasing dollars whenever the exchange rate approached 123.90 yen, as markets reacted to Thursday's U.S. trade report and a 101-point fall in the Dow Jones industrial average.

A senior Japanese central banker said Japan had no plans at present to alter its monetary policy to support the dollar against the yen.

The banker, who briefed reporters on condition that he not be named, said the dollar's decline should be short-lived because the market overreacted to the February widening of the U.S. trade deficit.

He said currency market intervention was the best way to cope with such short-term market volatility.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

German Sees No Sharp Rise In U.S. Rates

WASHINGTON — The West German finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, said Friday that he believed the U.S. authorities did not fear there would soon be a sharp rise in interest rates.

"I do not see — and I have talked about this with our American partners including Chairman Greenspan — that the relevant people here in the Fed or government fear a sharp rise in interest rates in the short term," Mr. Stoltenberg said.

He referred to the chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan.

But Mr. Stoltenberg added: "If there were strong expectations that the dollar would be sharply devalued then American interest rates would rise because the Americans must finance a current account deficit of \$150 billion this year with capital imports."

U.S. Markets Plan an All-Out Circuit Breaker

By Nathaniel C. Nash

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange are developing a plan to shut down trading in stocks and stock-index futures when the Dow Jones industrial average swings up or down by 200 to 300 points or more in one day, the chairman of the markets said.

The comments came Thursday in testimony before a House Energy and Commerce subcommittee, as the Dow was heading toward a decline of 101.46 points.

"You've got to let the market seek its own level," John J. Phelan Jr., the NYSE chairman, said. "But there comes a time when a systematic halt — a safety net — that is known in advance is helpful."

Mr. Phelan and Leo Melamed, chairman of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, told Congress that they hoped to reach agreement within two to four weeks on how to coordinate a close in trading. But they were still in disagreement over when such a circuit breaker should kick in.

Mr. Phelan said that a halt should exceed a half-hour, but should not last all day, especially if it begins in the morning. He also argued that there were pitfalls to setting the cutoff point at a level that is too frequently hit by swings.

Analysts and traders noted that the circuit breaker already put in place by the NYSE may have caused more volatility than it curbed when it was triggered Thursday.

In February, the NYSE imposed a trading rule barring member firms from using its automated system to enter index-arbitrage orders whenever the Dow moved up or down more than 50 points. The rule was invoked Thursday the second time.

In the immediate aftermath of the day's trading, there remained more confusion than anything else. And many traders complained that the 50-point rule exacerbated the drop.

The NYSE rule is aimed at so-called "index arbitrage." They are the large professional investors who simultaneously trade stocks and stock-index futures, which are traded on Chicago exchanges.

The futures are designed to trade at prices that theoretically track the price of their underlying stock index. But because the stock and futures markets each serve largely different communities of investors, the prices occasionally diverge, creating a discrepancy between them known as the "spread."

At certain times, this spread grows so large that an arbitrageur can profit by buying the stocks and selling the corresponding future, or vice versa. That way he locks in a gain equivalent to the spread minus such expenses as brokerage commissions.

To do so, however, requires split-second trading — generally dictated by computer programs — and the placement of huge buy or sell orders nearly simultaneously in the stock and

futures exchange floors. Consequently, most arbitrageurs transmit their stock orders through the NYSE's automated DOT, or "direct order turnaround" system, which can transmit millions of dollars in orders to the floor in seconds.

The so-called "collar" shuts DOT to arbitrageurs, but does not restrict them from transmitting their orders manually, using the virtual army of independent brokers always available on the exchange floor. This army was widely deployed Thursday after the collar went into effect at 1:54 P.M.

"At 50 points the automated trading stopped," and the independent brokers "were all warming up in the bullpen," said Robert Jacobson Jr., a floor specialist whose job is to supervise the trading in several stocks. "At 50.03 points they were out of the starting gate, and once it started it wasn't going to stop for the rest of the day."

Market charts show that for most of Thursday's session, during which a negative U.S. trade report was sending stocks steadily lower, the Standard & Poor's 500 stock-index spread remained at a stable 50 points: too small to inspire any arbitrage trading.

Within minutes of the collar, the spread widened to more than 300 points, an irresistible arbitrage opportunity: Stock trading volume virtually exploded. Continually hampered by the collar, the spread oscillated wildly for the rest of the day.

IMF Rules Out Central Role in Solving Global Debt Crisis

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund ruled out on Friday becoming the central player in a global solution to the

IMF officials, in a communiqué issued after a meeting of the policy-making Interim Committee and in discussions with reporters, made clear there was no support for the formation of a global debt facility.

There have been a number of proposals in recent months that governments or the IMF form a pool of funds that could buy existing debt from desperate debtor nations at a discount.

"There was no support within the Interim Committee for any kind of global debt facility, or discount facility, of any nature," the chairman of the committee, H. Onno Ruding, said.

At the same time, officials said there had been some changes in the

system for dealing with the debt crisis, which has preoccupied the IMF and global economic policy makers for six years.

Mr. Ruding attempted to deflect questions about the plummeting U.S. stock market that stunned finance ministers and central bankers attending the spring meeting this week of the IMF and World Bank.

He said the Interim Committee had been concentrating its efforts on long-range problems rather than short-term turmoil in the markets.

The communiqué noted that "economic activity appeared to have been relatively well sustained in industrial countries in spite of the decline in stock markets."

Mr. Ruding said that he saw no reason to change the view that the global economy appeared to have shaken off the worst of last October's stock market collapse, despite the sudden retreat on Thursday.

The markets on Friday seemed to calm a bit with investors having a chance to digest the impact of a government report showing the U.S. trade deficit had worsened again.

Before the market retreat and the need by central banks to prop up the dollar, a recurring theme had been that cooperation to stabilize currencies had been working well and that global economies were in more harmony than they had been in a long time. The meetings ended Friday.

After Thursday's Wall Street drop, finance ministers and central bankers repeatedly emphasized the increase in the U.S. trade deficit was a one-month affair and did not constitute a trend.

The communiqué said the committee approved a broad range of the compensatory financing facility, which protects developing coun-

tries from interest-rate fluctuations, allowing them more funds by this economic avenue, but under more stringent conditions.

It also emphasized the need for resolute and cooperative policies to minimize the downside risks in the global economic outlook.

It said the United States should reduce its budget deficit further, while Europe and Japan should implement economic reforms to reduce industrial subsidies.

The panel emphasized the importance of improving the international monetary system in part by developing further the use of indicators to measure economic performance.

As it has in the past, the committee endorsed the existing case-by-case approach to Third World debt problems and said the IMF should continue to support market-based solutions.

PRICES: U.S., Dampening Optimism, Says Wholesale Index Rose 0.6%

(Continued from Page 1)

January and February. The biggest gains — above 1 percent — were in metal-cutting machine tools and office and store equipment.

Wholesale prices rose only 0.2 percent for all of 1987. The index, however, does not include two categories in which price increases have been more pronounced in recent months: services and imports.

Those two categories are included in the Consumer Price Index, which rose 4.4 percent last year, the first time since 1982.

Consumer prices rose 3.2 percent in March, but analysts expect a slight increase in April.

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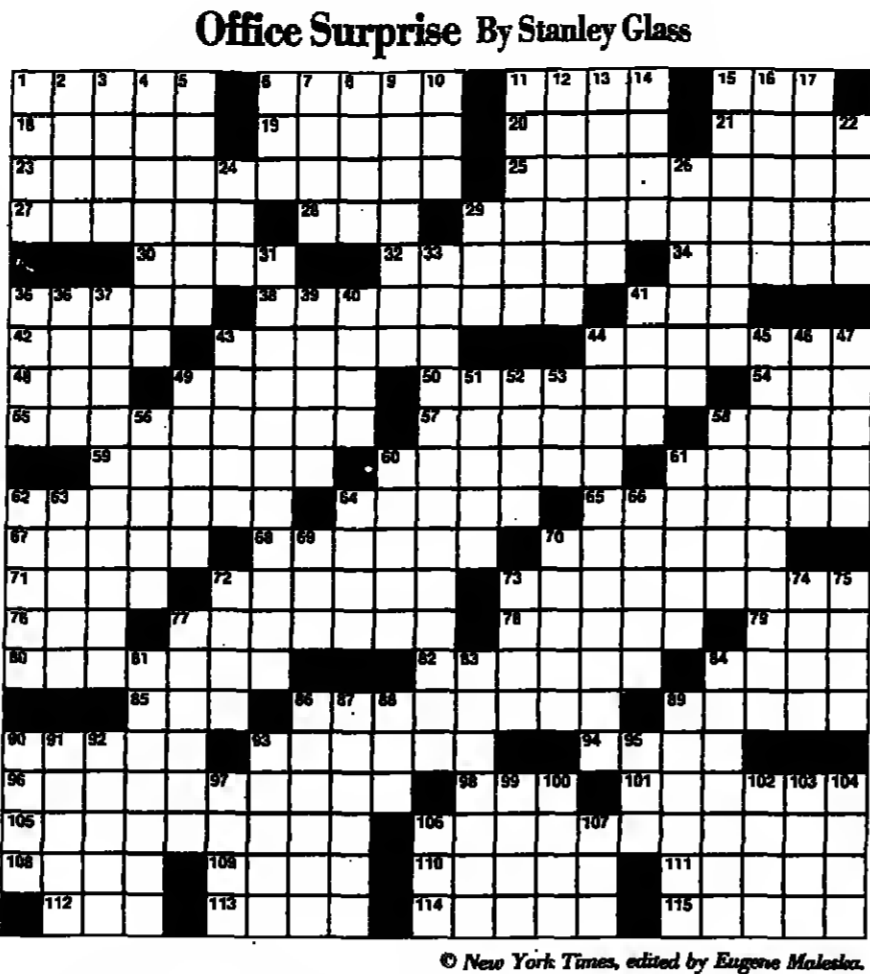
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Large table of stock market data including columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sections for Friday's OTC Prices and various market indices.

- ACROSS**
- Flashy squawker
 - "Cherchez la..."
 - Goya's duchess
 - Neighbor of a ca zone
 - Celestial hunter
 - Pseudologist
 - Form by carving
 - Groups of masseurs?
 - Foremost
 - Raphael's birthplace
 - Execute a slalom
 - Deposit on a wedding band?
 - Connects
 - Jolson's river
 - Cubic meter
 - Cones-shaped dwelling
 - Summaries
 - Charge
 - Avouard'hui's forerunner
 - Electronic pulse maker
- DOWN**
- Word on a Japanese ship
 - Asiatic border river
 - The Georgia Peach
 - Judge
 - Hot dog
 - Waich cabinet
 - Brooklyn's
 - Covered peck
 - Couturier
 - Annapolis grad.
 - Goat or butterfly
 - Woody climbers
 - Erte Canal vessel
- ACROSS**
- The wise are as goods...
 - Eccl. 12:11
 - Sea eagle
 - Preserver
 - Roundabout
 - Doctors' org.
 - Traders
 - Roman magistrate
 - Luge
 - Kin of bush-buck
 - Used a mangle
 - Better
 - I.R.S.' "benefactions"
 - Windshield
 - hazard
 - Diplomatic oasis
 - Diction
 - Classical odist
 - Slowpokes
 - Fleece
 - Rake over the coals
 - Allotted, British style
 - Wright wing
 - Manufactures
 - McMahon
 - Workers' ga.
 - Puccini's "Manon"
- DOWN**
- Kuwaiti or Omani
 - Faced
 - Summa cum St.-Pierre
 - Lou Grant portrayer
 - Raison d'...
 - Brooklyn's teacher
 - Penny pinchers
 - Butter at Fordham
 - Additional bedding?
 - Editor?
 - Oates novel
 - Joyce's homeland
- ACROSS**
- Parts of calyxes
 - Box
 - Branch of learning
 - Petrol
 - Bully's prey
 - Addis
 - Swift's forte.
 - Korea's first president
 - Simple
 - Illigations?
 - Industrial tub
 - Straying
 - A town between Boston and Lowell
 - Johnson as a scorer?
 - Noble, in Nürnberg
 - Components of psyches
 - Cole's "The One"
 - Author of "Common Sense"
 - Sullivan and McMahon
 - Dwindle
 - Pall
 - Feudal peons
- DOWN**
- Fresh load of pigs?
 - Elements
 - Martinique St.-Pierre
 - Polo team
 - Tolerate
 - Impassive monarch?
 - Errors at the cash register?
 - Like a craze
 - "Can't! Don't! —! Won't!"
 - Kipling
 - Irregular
 - Outlet
 - Author of "The Dragons of Eden"



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

- DOWN**
- Medieval English chronicle
 - Conductor Genarro 1886-1941
 - Greek mil. group of W.W.
 - Fresh-rushing group
 - Medieval clubs
 - Anglo-Saxon currency
 - Author of "The Dragons of Eden"
 - Hoi!
 - Mountain ranges
 - Boaster's command
 - Sonny's sibling
 - Mexican blanketlike shawl
 - Title Liszt held
 - Needlework loop
 - Was in the grip of la grippe
 - Russian ante-lope
 - Border
 - Aquatic team
 - Turkish commander
 - Stadium area
 - Related
 - Ha waiian goose
 - Pile of bay
 - Hue's partner

- DOWN**
- Diminutive
 - Fit to be tied
 - Irish Rose
 - Confederate, e.g.
 - Office Cato once held
 - Fresh-rushing group
 - Medieval clubs
 - Anglo-Saxon currency
 - Author of "The Dragons of Eden"
 - Medieval English chronicle
 - Conductor Genarro 1886-1941
 - Greek mil. group of W.W.
 - High-sided lie boat
 - Water holder
 - Author James B. sn...
 - Ballplayer Enos

THE MAN WHO INVENTED SATURDAY MORNING: And Other Adventures in American Enterprise
By David Owen. 215 pages. \$16.95. Villard Books. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross
At a Multiview Marketing Symposium in Salt Lake City, a video is expounding the virtues of a powdered food-replacement beverage mix called Luvit; it can be taken by itself or (depending on your girth) used in combination with either Lose-it or Gain-it.
If you want something to read, you can subscribe to a magazine called Chain Saw Age ("not to be confused with Chain Store Age") or write away for a book called "Desairology: Hairstyling for the Deceased."
Your Barbie doll won't be complete without a glow-in-the-dark evening gown and a pet tropical bird with reversible wings. And why not buy yourself a bag of Parsnip Chips?
David Owen, a journalist who has published two previous books, "High School" (an account of his

BOOKS
Owen takes the opportunity to offer some reflections on the convention industry at large. But it is the details that stick. The advertisement for a convention resort in California, for instance: "Banquets will be served with a flare as seen in European hotels"; and the audiovisual presentation of "Megatrends," with its prediction that "Swedes will become more Swedish."
Another excursion took Owen to Naples, New York, where there is a museum devoted to worldwide developments in packaged goods. About 5,000 items are shown on a rotating basis; they testify, among other things, to what Owen calls "the implacable optimism at the heart of free enterprise," since a high proportion of them will never get past the market-testing stage.
The museum has a special section, in fact, featuring proven failures. The exhibits include such imaginative might-have-beens as Touch of Yogurt shampoo, Nullo deodorant tablets, Gimme Cucumber hair conditioner, and Gorilla Balls vitamin-enriched malt candy.
Given this kind of material, or given the wonderful array of trade magazines that he surveys in his essay "The Fifth Estate," it may sound as though all Owen has to do to be funny is to compile a list. But a light touch is much harder to achieve than it looks and the more I read him, the more I found myself admiring his nimbleness and sense of timing.
The title essay, "The Man Who Invented Saturday Morning," is about the marketing geniuses who first hit on the idea of using television cartoons to sell toys. But it touches on many other aspects of the toy industry as well, including the history of Lego (a Danish invention), and in passing it proffers such curious scraps of information as the fact that the yo-yo was introduced to the United States by the man who also invented the parking meter. Owen never forgets to hand in his trivia.
Of course, Saturday morning, as reinvented by the toy industry, is no joke. Most children's television is not only "abysmal" (Owen's word), but likely to have disastrous consequences in years to come, educational and otherwise. Since Owen doesn't like anything that smacks of censorship, he doesn't know what the answer is, but then which of us does?

This particular gathering took place in St. Louis, a city that in recent years has been making a strenuous effort to attract convention business.



World Stock Markets
Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, April 15

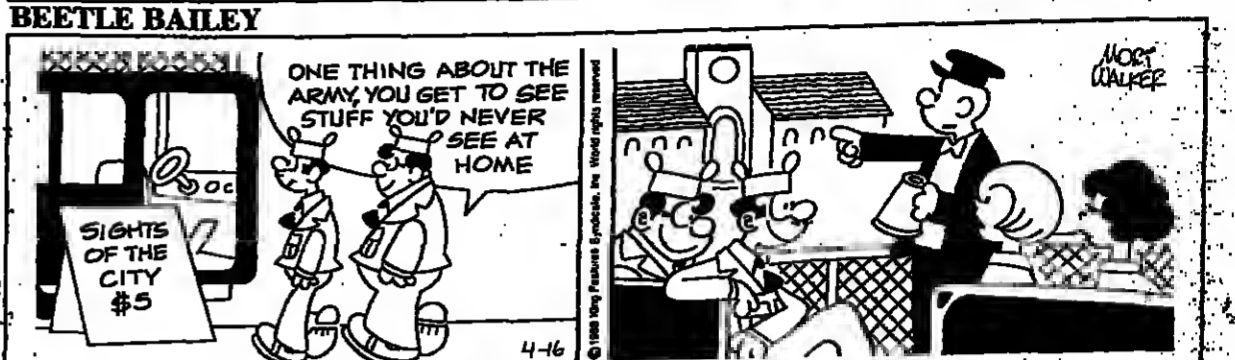
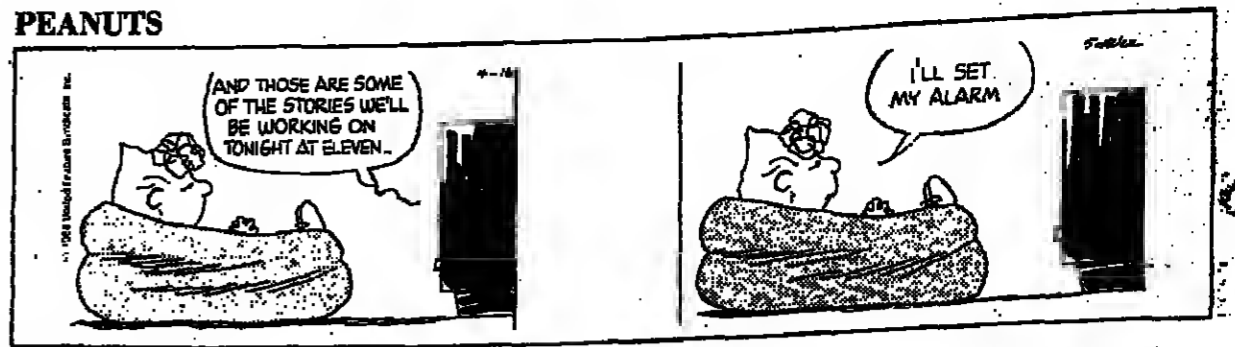
Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	397.0	+3.0
Brussels	3420	+20
London	2750	+10
Paris	1250	+10
Zurich	1200	+10

WEATHER

Region	High	Low
Europe	50-60	30-40
Asia	70-80	50-60
Africa	80-90	60-70
Latin America	70-80	50-60
North America	60-70	40-50
Middle East	70-80	50-60
Oceania	70-80	50-60

World Stock Markets
Closing prices in local currencies, April 15

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	397.0	+3.0
Brussels	3420	+20
London	2750	+10
Paris	1250	+10
Zurich	1200	+10



World Stock Markets
Closing prices in local currencies, April 15

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SPORTS

Orioles Take 9th Loss

BALTIMORE — They twice couldn't get down sacrifice bunts, they made three errors, they balked twice and they handed the Kansas City Royals three unearned runs.

Thursday night they finally weren't blown away by the fourth or fifth inning, but the winless and hapless Orioles nonetheless found a way to lose their ninth straight game, this one, 4-3 at home.

The latest loss helped them scratch a bit closer to major league history. Only three teams have ever had worse starts than the Orioles, and no team in 20 years has started this badly.

Outfielder Jeff Stone completed a horrible night for himself by misplaying Frank White's ninth-inning fly into the game-winning run. Jim Eisenreich raced home from first on the error, not the only one for Stone, who earlier had been unable to get a sacrifice bunt down.

"It's a tough one to lose," Manager Frank Robinson said. "If we try hard and keep giving 100 percent like we did tonight, we're going to be

okay. We made mistakes tonight, but they were mental mistakes."

They lost despite rallying from a 3-0 deficit with a run in the fifth and two in the sixth. They lost despite pitcher Mike Boddicker (0-3) turning in a superb performance — nine innings, five hits, one earned run, no walks and 10 strikeouts.

The Royals got a 1-0 lead in the second after Eisenreich got a one-out single and eventually scored on

straight complete game and Willie Upshaw had two hits and scored twice as Cleveland defeated Minnesota. The victory was the eighth in the last nine games for Cleveland, since the team went 10-0 in 1966.

Adriano Panatta 4: At Seattle, Jose Canseco and Mark McGwire hit consecutive homers in the eighth inning, rallying Oakland.

Canseco's two-run shot, his fifth homer of the year, and McGwire's fourth home came off reliever Jerry Reed, 1-1, and erased a 4-2 Seattle lead. Dave Stewart improved to 3-0 and Dennis Eckersley notched his fourth save.

Mets 1, Expos 0: In the National League, in New York, Len Dykstra hit a leadoff homer in the sixth inning, and New York rode the two-hit pitching of Bob Ojeda to a 1-0 victory over Montreal on Thursday.

Dykstra's home run came off Dennis Martinez, 1-2, who allowed two hits through seven innings. Dykstra had the other hit off Martinez, a one-out single in the third.

Padres 2, Dodgers 0: At San Diego, Jimmy Jones, 1-1, pitched 6 1/2 innings while Lance McCullers picked up his second save to lift San Diego.

St. Louis 3, Cardinals 1: In St. Louis, Tony Gwynn put the Padres on the scoreboard. Dodger pitcher Fernando Valenzuela, 1-2, went the distance giving up 9 hits and four walks.

Valenzuela gave up the second run in the seventh when he walked John Kruk with the bases loaded to make the score 2-0. Stan Jefferson led off with a single, took third on Gwynn's single and Randy Reddy drove a walk. Kruk then forced in Jefferson when he took ball four on a 3-2 pitch.

Astros 9, Reds 3: At Houston, Glenn Davis hit his fifth home run of the season and drove in five runs to lead Houston. Danny Darwin, 1-0, went 6 1/2 innings for the victory, retiring 10 batters.

Red Sox 2, Brewers 0: In Boston, Roger Clemens allowed six hits and struck out 13 to lead Boston to a 2-0 victory over Milwaukee in his first complete game of the season.

Clemens, 2-0, pushed his league-leading strikeout total to 33 in three starts, outdueling Bill Wegman, who allowed just two unearned runs on four hits over eight innings.

Yankees 7, Jays 3: In Toronto, Dave Winfield drove in four runs with a home run and a triple, and Rickey Henderson had three hits, including a home run, leading New York to victory over Toronto.

Rookie Al Leiter, 2-0, allowed four hits in eight innings to help the Yankees win their third game in Toronto as the four-game series ended. Leiter struck out 11 before needing ninth-inning relief help from Cecilio Guzman.

Rangers 2, Tigers 1: In Detroit, Jose Guzman combined with Mitch Williams on a four-hit, and Ruben Sierra and Pete O'Brien each drove in a run, leading Texas to victory over Detroit. Guzman, 1-1, allowed all four Detroit hits, struck out four and did not walk a batter in eight innings.

Indians 3, Twins 1: In Cleveland, Tom Candiotti pitched his second

Senators Say Baseball Must Expand or Else

WASHINGTON — U.S. senators whose constituencies include regions seeking major league baseball franchises, have threatened to introduce legislation repealing the sport's antitrust exemption unless the owners set a timetable for expanding the number of clubs.

Senator Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado and chairman of the Senate task force on the expansion of major league baseball, said Thursday that his panel wants another meeting with commissioner Peter Ueberroth before baseball's all-star break meeting and wants a schedule set by the owners at that time.

"We don't consider the response of major league baseball to be in good faith," said Senator Boh Graham, Democrat of Florida, after the lawmakers met with Don Fehr, director of the players association.

After that meeting, the several lawmakers declared they would take action if they did not receive an answer to their request that the league seriously consider expansion beyond its current 26 teams.

Baseball is the only major U.S. professional sport to enjoy a complete antitrust exemption. The Supreme Court has said for more than 60 years it is up to Congress to repeal the exemption.

Cruyff Looks At Barcelona

AMSTERDAM — Johan Cruyff, the former soccer star from the Netherlands, said Friday he would either become Barcelona's manager or will take a one year sabbatical from soccer.

Last Saturday, Cruyff's manager, Eric Vilet, said that Robert Maxwell, the British publisher and a shareholder in English football clubs, had offered to help Cruyff upgrade Utrecht into a top team. But Cruyff said the talks had lapsed.

Cruyff said such talks suggested "a totally new concept when Europe's borders open up in the future." He predicted business concerns and sports clubs would "interact more than ever before."



John McEnroe beat Shuzo Matsuo of the Japan Open Friday 7-6 (10-8), 7-6 (9-7) in a tough quarterfinal at the Japan Open championships. The tournament is McEnroe's first since he played in the U.S. Open in September. Matsuo ranks 271 in the world.

Robinson: The First, 4th and 5th Black Manager

NEW YORK — Not long after Frank Robinson was hired by the Cleveland Indians in 1975 as baseball's first black manager, the Hall of Fame slugger who hit 586 home runs remembered how, as far back as 1961, he had begun to think of staying in baseball.

"By the time I was ready to be a manager," he said at the time, "I believed baseball would be ready for a black manager. Not that I was thinking about being the first black manager. It turned out that way, but I would be just as happy being the third or the fifth black manager."

Almost prophetically, Frank Robinson was hired in 1981 by the San Francisco Giants as the fourth black manager and he has now been hired by the Baltimore Orioles as the fifth black manager.

But in another sense, Robinson is the first black manager again: The first since Al Campanis, then vice president of the Los Angeles Dodgers, shook baseball a year ago by saying blacks lacked "some of the necessities" to be managers and front-office executives.

Ever since, baseball has been under surveillance. And the danger now is that some baseball owners will believe that as long as

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

Robinson is the Orioles' manager, other clubs are no longer obliged to consider or train black candidates.

But if baseball is truly serious about hiring black managers and black front-office executives, Frank Robinson isn't enough.

Except for four weeks at the beginning of the 1981 schedule, before Mury Willis was dismissed by Seattle while Robinson was just starting his first season with the Giants, major league baseball has never had two black managers simultaneously.

Larry Doby finished the 1978 schedule with the Chicago White Sox after Robinson was dismissed by the Indians during the 1977 season and before Willis was hired by the Mariners in 1980.

For all the minority-hiring statistics flowing from Commissioner Peter Ueberroth's office, baseball can't congratulate itself until blacks are much more visible in the dugout and in the front office — until there are three or four black managers at the same time as two or three black general managers.

Frank Robinson, ironically, falls into both categories. When the Orioles lost their first six games, the worst start in the 33-year history of the franchise, he was asked to succeed Cal Ripken as manager. He agreed.

But during the off season, after his second term as an Oriole coach, he was named special assistant to Edward Bennett Williams, the Orioles' president. He was being groomed for a significant role in the Orioles' front office, perhaps the eventual successor to Roland Hemond as general manager.

It is what he wants to do. Thursday morning, long before the Orioles were to play the Kansas City Royals, he was answering the telephone at his desk. By arriving at his desk in the morning, he was displaying the "necessities" of a front-office executive trainee.

"Getting to the office," he was told, "will cut into your sleep after night games."

"That's all right," he said with a laugh. "I'll sleep late when we're on the road."

If a manager can be judged fairly only by what he accomplishes with a good team, Frank Robinson has yet to be judged.

He never had a divisional contender in

A 'Nervous' Conner Sees Challenge Over America's Cup Taking Shape

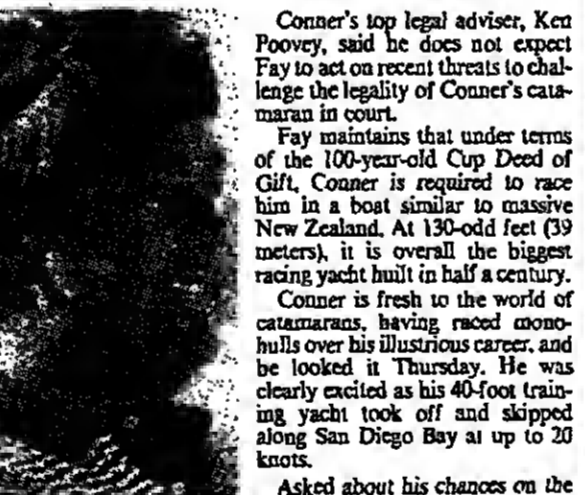
SAN DIEGO — Dennis Conner is confident there will be an America's Cup regatta in September pitting his state-of-the-art, still unfinished catamaran, Stars & Stripes, against Michael Fay's immense monohull, New Zealand.

Turning aside arguments that Fay and the San Diego Yacht Club never would come to terms on a series that both expect to be a mismatch, and instead would end up battling for the Cup or con-

Conner said: "It sounds to me like there's going to be a race. Both sides have spent a lot of money. I can't imagine San Diego Yacht Club without a boat on the line, and Fay would lose a lot of face if he didn't show up."

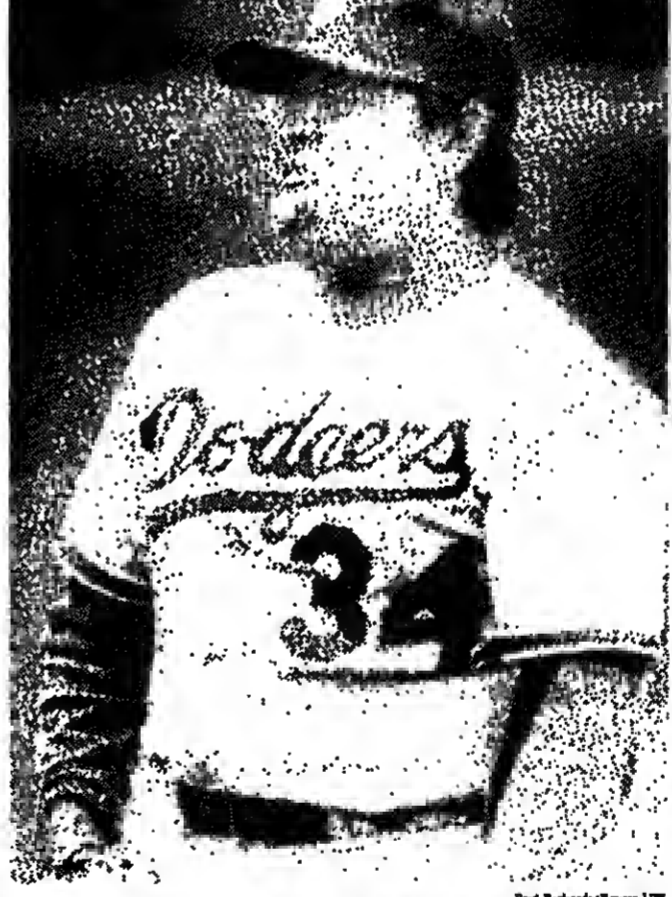
Conner spoke Thursday to a small gathering of reporters who were invited to sail with him in strong winds aboard his training boats, two racy Formula 40 catamarans roughly two-thirds the size of the two Cup boats he expects to have ready about June 1.

If evidence was needed that Conner is taking the scheduled three-race Cup series starting Sept. 3 seriously, his waist size clinched it.



Conner, who has fought a lifelong battle with excess weight, is down 40 pounds (18 kilograms) to a trim 211 pounds (96 kilograms).

He said weight will be critical to the success of his catamaran, which will carry a crew of four or five compared to about 40 aboard New Zealand, and Conner hopes to be down to 185 pounds by the time the Cup rolls around.



Fernando Valenzuela took a licking instead of giving one to John Kruk of the San Diego Padres when the Dodger pitcher walked Kruk with the bases loaded and forced in the game's final run.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes entries for Texas, Detroit, and various league games.

Thursday's Line Scores

Table showing line scores for various baseball games, including American League and National League games.

Major League Standings

Table showing the current standings for various Major League Baseball teams, including American League and National League divisions.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table showing the current standings for National League teams, including Montreal, San Francisco, and others.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table showing the current standings for American League teams, including Detroit, Kansas City, and others.

NHL Playoff Results

Table showing the results of NHL playoff games, including Washington, Philadelphia, and other teams.

Basketball

Table showing NBA standings for Eastern Conference, Central Division, and Western Conference.

Hockey

Table showing NHL playoff results and other hockey-related information.

NCAA Queries Oklahoma on Rule Violations

NORMAN, Oklahoma — The University of Oklahoma has received a letter of official inquiry from the NCAA concerning alleged rule violations relating to the Sooner football program.

Transition

BOSTON — Signed Rick Carno, catcher, to a one-year contract. Named Joseph P. Helver as vice of ticket operations.

Transition

ARIZONA — Named Jesse Evans men's assistant baseball coach.

IB BLANCPAIN

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Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'EFS', 'Warning', 'Marathon Draws Olympic Hopefuls', 'Lines in Gulf', 'Carries U.S.', 'Lynch Post', 'Manslaughter', 'UPDATE', and 'Arrest'.

